



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

February 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROYNYS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
ASGM	Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining
BAT/BEP	Best Available Technologies / Best Environmental Practices
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm
CEIT	Countries with Economies in Transition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COP	Conference of the Parties
CW	Chemicals and Waste
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DDT	dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane
DO	Development Objective
e-waste	Electronic and Electric Waste
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
FSP	Full-sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilots
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
IP	Implementation Progress
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
PIR	Project Implementation Report
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RBM	Results-Based Management
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SETAC	Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TEQ	Toxic Equivalents

TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UPOPs	Unintentionally produced POPs

Executive Summary

- i. The report provides information on the operation of the GEF in its role as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Stockholm Convention in accordance with paragraphs 7 – 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. It covers the reporting period of July 2014 to June 2016.
- ii. At the request of the sixth Conference of the Parties (COP) in decision SC6/20 this report consolidates the response to all guidance received by the GEF from the COP 1 to COP 6. This is presented in Annex 1 to the report. Chapter 1 provides the response to guidance from the 7th COP, which was held in 2015.
- iii. The report provides information on projects supported by the GEF that seek to implement the Stockholm Convention including multi-chemical projects and multifocal area projects that received funding by the GEF under its Chemicals and Waste Strategy. The report also gives details on the wider work of the GEF on Chemicals and Waste.
- iv. During the reporting period, 20 full-sized projects and three medium-sized projects were approved for the elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) controlled by the Stockholm Convention. Additionally, six projects for the review and update of POPs National Implementation Plan, which are categorized as enabling activities, were approved during this period. The complete list is found in Annex 2 of this report.
- v. The 50th GEF Council in June 2016 requested that a revised version of the programmatic approach proposal for Africa, titled Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa, be presented for consideration at the October 2016 Council meeting. However, the proposal was not technically cleared by the October 2016 work program deadline, and submission was postponed to a future work program.
- vi. During the reporting period, the GEF invested \$187 million in the Chemicals and Waste (CW) focal area. In addition, over \$753 million of co-financing was leveraged for this focal area from other sources such as recipient countries, the private sector, GEF Agencies, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations. This represents a leveraging ratio of 1:4 between the GEF CW focal area investments and other resources.
- vii. Of the \$187 million in the chemicals and waste focal area the GEF invested \$131 million (or 35% of resources) for POPs related activities. The total pledge in GEF-6 for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention was \$375 million.
- viii. As of June 30, 2016, the GEF has committed \$1.0 billion to projects in the POPs focal area

since the adoption of the Stockholm Convention in May 2001. This cumulative GEF POPs investment has leveraged approximately \$3.0 billion in co-financing to bring the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to over \$4 billion.

- ix. During the reporting period, the projects target the following reductions in chemicals:

Chemical	Amount	Unit
PCBs	10,200	Tons
UPOPs	1,103.08	gTEQ
PFOS/PFOS containing products	100,000	Tons
Obsolete POPS	6,130	Tons
Other POPS	1,150	Tons

- x. The GEF 6 target for reduction of persistent organic pollutants (POPS) is 80,000 tons. The amount achieved in the reporting period exceeds the targets. There was no target set for Unintentionally produced POPS (UPOPS).

Introduction

1. This report has been prepared by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). It describes activities undertaken by the GEF from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016 in the areas covered by the Convention and provides responses to Convention guidance, particularly GEF-related decisions from the seventh session of the COP, which was held in 2015. This report complements previous reports of the GEF to the COP (see Annex 2).
2. This report also provides the progress of programming in POPs over the first half of GEF's sixth replenishment period (GEF-6). Annex 1 to the report provides complete responses by the GEF to all guidance provided since COP 1 to the GEF.
3. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the GEF and the COP, the Parties are also referred to the following evaluation studies and other reports done by the GEF and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office during the reporting period. The highlights from these reports are found in Chapter 3 and Annex 6.
 - (a) Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) Fiscal Year (FY) 15: Part 1
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.49.03.Rev_01_AMR_FY15_Part_1_0.pdf)
 - (b) GEF Corporate Scorecard & Results-Based Management Action Plan: Update On Progress And Planned Work
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.03_Corporate_Scorecard_RBM_v2_0.pdf)
 - (c) Semi-annual evaluation report of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office: June 2015
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.02_SAER_2015.pdf)
 - (d) GEF Annual Performance Report 2014
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.Inf_01_2014APR.pdf)
 - (e) Joint GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme Evaluation (2015)
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.Inf_02_SGP1.pdf)
 - (f) Semi-Annual Evaluation Report of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office: October 2015
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.49.01_SAER_Sep_2015_0.pdf)
 - (g) Semi-Annual Evaluation Report of the GEF Independent Office: June 2016
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.50.01_SAER_June_2016_final.pdf)
 - (h) Annual Performance Report 2015
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C50.04_APR.pdf)
 - (i) Morocco Country Portfolio Evaluation

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.ME_C.50.Inf_01%20Morocco%20Country%20Portfolio%20Evaluation-Executive%20Summary.pdf)

- (j) Tajikistan Country Portfolio Evaluation
https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.50.Inf_04_Tajikistan_CPE_Executive_Summary.pdf
- (k) All other evaluation studies prepared by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office are to be found at (<http://www.thegef.org/gef/EvaluationsStudies>)

Chapter 1: GEF's Response to COP 7 Guidance

Introduction

4. This chapter provides GEF's responses to the guidance received at COP 7. Annex 1 includes all the previous COP guidance to the GEF and GEF responses. Its goal is to provide full documentation of the evolution of GEF activities and policies as informed by guidance from the COP.

GEF's Role in the Convention

5. The GEF is the entity operating the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on POPs as defined in Paragraph 6 of Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention, on an interim basis. The mechanism functions under the authority, as appropriate, and guidance of, and is accountable to the COP for the purposes of this Convention.
6. Decision SC-1/11 adopted the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF. The MOU defines the institutional relationship between the GEF and the COP of the Stockholm Convention. The MOU took effect on 10 November 2005.
7. Since the operationalization of the GEF as interim financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, each COP has provided guidance to the GEF. A full list of responses to COP decisions and guidance in relation to the GEF is provided in Annex 1.
8. The GEF continues to be responsive to COP guidance by incorporating it into its focal area strategies and priority setting, by approving projects and programs, and by reforming its operational policies and procedures. GEF reforms have improved organizational efficiency, promoted transparency and accessibility, and strengthened country ownership.

Enhancing Communication with The Stockholm Convention Secretariat

9. Paragraphs 17 to 21 of the MOU between the GEF Council and the COP of the Stockholm Convention define the cooperation between the GEF Secretariat and the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.
10. In July 2014, the GEF Secretariat attended two regional workshops of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in preparation for the 2015 joint COPs of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, including Asia and the Pacific, March 17-18, 2015, Africa, March 24-27, 2015 and Latin America and Caribbean, April 13-15, 2015. These meetings were aimed at preparing countries for the 2015 COPs. The GEF Secretariat presented the Chemicals and Waste Strategy for GEF-6 and had the opportunity to interact with participating countries about priority projects on POPs, mercury, and the Strategic Approach to International

Chemicals Management (SAICM), and to discuss programming within the different regions.

11. During COP 7, in April 2015, the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairperson, Dr. Naoko Ishii participated in the opening of the 2015 COPS of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions, and the GEF side-event on lifecycle of plastics as a driver of POPs pollution with Mr. Rolph Payet, the Executive Secretary of the Joint Secretariat of the BRS Conventions.
12. The GEF Secretariat had individual and joint coordination meetings with the BRS Conventions Secretariat, the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Secretariat on October 5-7, 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland. The meetings were an opportunity to coordinate on Convention-related activities and GEF-6 programming.
13. The Convention Secretariat has been invited to every GEF Council Meeting. In the 48th GEF Council meeting on June 2015, the Executive Secretary addressed the GEF Council and gave an overview of the joint COP of the three conventions held in May 2015. He noted that the report from GEF to the COP 7 of Stockholm Convention had been well received. On the effectiveness of implementation of the MoU between the Stockholm Convention COP and GEF Council, he thanked the GEF for its support to the BRS Secretariat. In guidance to the GEF, the COP welcomed the increased funds provided to Chemicals and Waste focal area under GEF-6, though it was concerned that support for the Stockholm Convention remained the same as for GEF-5.
14. The Convention Secretariat has also been invited to every GEF Chemicals Task Force meeting to provide updates to the GEF network of implementing agencies as well as to provide feedback on work programs and policy discussions. The GEF Chemicals Task Force is comprised of representatives of the GEF agencies, Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), and the Convention Secretariat. The Task Force meets at least once per quarter.
15. The GEF Secretariat has made efforts to facilitate dialogue and synergy among the Convention secretariats, including the Stockholm Convention, and the GEF stakeholders. At the Expanded Constituency Workshop (ECW) for the South Asia region, held in Bangkok, Thailand on March 28-April 1, 2016, the GEF piloted a half-day interactive dialogue on 'Facilitating synergies in implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) towards sustainable development', adding a new perspective to the program. This initiative was the first time to engage all MEA secretariats in an ECW, discuss major global agreements and GEF implications, and potential synergy opportunities in programming GEF resources at the country level in the context of sustainable development. The GEF Secretariat is consulting with the MEA Secretariats to explore options to continue the workshop in other regions as a regular feature of the ECW in 2017.
16. On July 21-23, 2014, the GEF Secretariat held a Chemicals and Waste Task Force Meeting in Washington, DC. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention Secretariat, Interim Minamata Convention Secretariat, GEF Implementing Agencies, and Scientific and Technical

Advisory Panel (STAP) participated in the meeting. The meeting discussed the GEF-6 strategy and the plan for programming and achieving convention obligations.

17. The GEF Secretariat has also held an informal MEA dialogue at the margins of the 50th and 51st GEF Council meetings (June 2016 and October 2016) with representatives from the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and other Convention Secretariats to discuss synergies and entry points for integrated programming.

COP Guidance and GEF's Response

18. The COP 7 was held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland.

19. Table 1 provides the GEF response to the guidance received at COP 7.

Table 1: GEF Response to Guidance provided by the Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention at the 7th meeting

COP Guidance		GEF Response
Annex to Decision SC-7/18 Terms of reference for the assessment of funding needed by developing country parties and parties with economies in transition to implement the Convention over the period 2018–2022		
6	Relevant supplementary information, where available, will be drawn from the Secretariat and from: The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to the assistance needs of eligible parties;	Noted. The GEF is collaborating with the Secretariat of the Convention. The GEF Secretariat was invited by the consultants contracted by the BRS Secretariat, to provide data from the GEF. This data was provided to the consultants.
SC-7/19 Effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility		
3	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its regular reports, to continue to report on paragraphs 7–13 of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11;	The GEF continues to report on paragraphs 7-13 of the MOU. This report is organized to respond to paragraphs 7-13 as follows: Para 7 – The GEF is required to provide a report to the COP at every regular meeting of the COP, which shall be an official document of the COP. The current document fulfils this requirement.

	<p>Para 8 – The GEF report will include specific information on how the GEF responded to guidance and other decisions from the COP. This information is provided in Chapter 1 and Annex 1 of this report.</p> <p>Para 9(a) – The GEF report will include specific information on how the GEF responded to guidance and other decisions from the COP. This information is provided in Chapter 1 and Annex 1 of this report.</p> <p>Para 9(b) – The GEF report will provide a synthesis of projects approved by the Council during the reporting period in the persistent organic pollutants focal area with an indication of GEF and other resources allocated to such projects and the approval status of each project. This information is provided in Chapter 2 of this report.</p> <p>Para 9(c) – The GEF report should provide a list of projects approved during the reporting period with the resources allocated to each project. This is provided in Annex 2 of the current report.</p> <p>Para 9(d) – In case of any project proposal included in a work programme that is not approved by the Council, the reasons for not being approved. This report provides information in Chapter 2 of such projects.</p> <p>Para 10 – The Council will also report on GEF monitoring and evaluation activities concerning projects in the persistent organic pollutants focal area. This information is presented in Chapter 3 of this report.</p> <p>Para 11, 12, 13 – The GEF council may provide information and include in the report any issues with the implementation of the MOU and/or guidance from the COP – During this reporting period there are no such issues that the GEF council wishes to raise with the COP.</p>
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4	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, including more details on the follow-up actions, as well as information on the application of the Facility co-financing policy, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.	The GEF has collaborated with the Secretariat of the Convention and provided the information requested by the BRS Secretariat including data from the GEF Project Management Information System (PMIS) and the co-financing policy.
SC-7/21 Additional guidance to the financial mechanism		
2	Reaffirms the guidance to the financial mechanism that it adopted in previous decisions, as reflected in the note by the Secretariat;	Noted. Annex 1 to the report provides complete GEF responses to all guidance provided since COP 1 to the GEF.
5	Welcomes the establishment of the Global Environment Facility chemicals and waste focal area, its strategy and the increased funds allocated for chemicals and waste and encourages the Facility to continue to enhance synergies in its activities, taking into account the co-benefits for the Basel and Rotterdam conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, while first addressing the needs of the Stockholm Convention;	The GEF has supported sustainable waste management projects, including hazardous waste from electronic and electric waste (e-waste) and health care waste, to reduce not only POPs emissions but also various chemicals such as lead and cadmium. The activities contribute the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and follow the requirements and guidelines under the Basel and Rotterdam conventions.
7	Notes the evolving funding needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention and the chemicals and waste agenda and reaffirms the request to the Global Environment Facility to respond in that regard;	The GEF continues to fund requests for National Implementation Plan (NIP) updates and has funded in this reporting period all 6 requests that were received. In GEF 6, an amount of USD20M has been set aside for NIPs and NIP updates. Regarding full sized projects to support the implementation of the amendments to the Convention, the GEF has provided resources to projects to phase out PFOS and PBDE in several countries. The details are provided in Annex 2 of this report.

8	Requests the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to identify possible elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address the relevant priorities of the Basel and Rotterdam conventions for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention at its eighth meeting;	Noted. The GEF was consulted by the BRS Secretariat on the development of the information paper on the elements of Guidance that was presented at the 7 th Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the Minamata Convention in February 2016.
11	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the implementation of the guidance set forth in the present decision.	This report responds to the guidance.

Chapter 2: GEF's Achievements

Introduction

20. This chapter presents the projects approved during the reporting period. In the Chemicals and Waste (CW) focal area, multiple chemicals are addressed in one project so that integrated chemical management should be achieved, and National Action Plans (NIPs) were approved for their review and update after the addition of POPs. The following sections provide details of the projects and resources approved.

Resources Committed

21. Under the GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy, the total amount of \$554 million of GEF financing including \$375 million for POPs has been pledged. Table 2 summarizes the objectives and programs of the Strategy and the amount of the GEF programming target.

Table 2: GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Programs

Focal Area Objective	Programs	Programing target (\$ million)	
CW 1 Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment to manage harmful chemicals and wastes	Program 1: Develop and demonstrate new tools and regulatory along with economic approaches for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner	POPs	20
		Mercury	10
		SAICM ^a	8
	Program 2: Support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets, planning processes, national and sectoral policies and actions, and global monitoring	POPs	20
		Mercury	30
CW 2 Reduce the prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste and support the implementation of clean alternative technologies/substances	Program 3: Reduction and elimination of POPs	POPs	307
	Program 4: Reduction of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury to the environment	Mercury	78
	Program 5: Complete the phase out of ODS ^b in CEITs ^c and assist Article 5 countries under the Montreal Protocol to achieve climate mitigation benefits	ODS	25
	Program 6: Support regional approaches to eliminate and reduce harmful chemicals and waste in LDCs ^d and SIDS ^e	POPs	28
		Mercury	23
		SAICM	5
			Total

a: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

b: Ozone Depleting Substances

c: Countries with Economies in Transition

d: Least Developed Countries

e: Small Island Developing States

Projects Approved for The Implementation of the Stockholm Convention

22. During the reporting period, 20 full-sized projects (FSPs) and three medium-sized projects (MSPs) were approved; additionally, six projects for review and update of POPs NIP, which are categorized into enabling activities, were approved during this period. Table 4 provides a breakdown of these projects by project type and the conventions. Annex 4 provides detailed information for each project.

23. It is expected that the projects that have been funded during the reporting period will

eliminate and reduce the following:

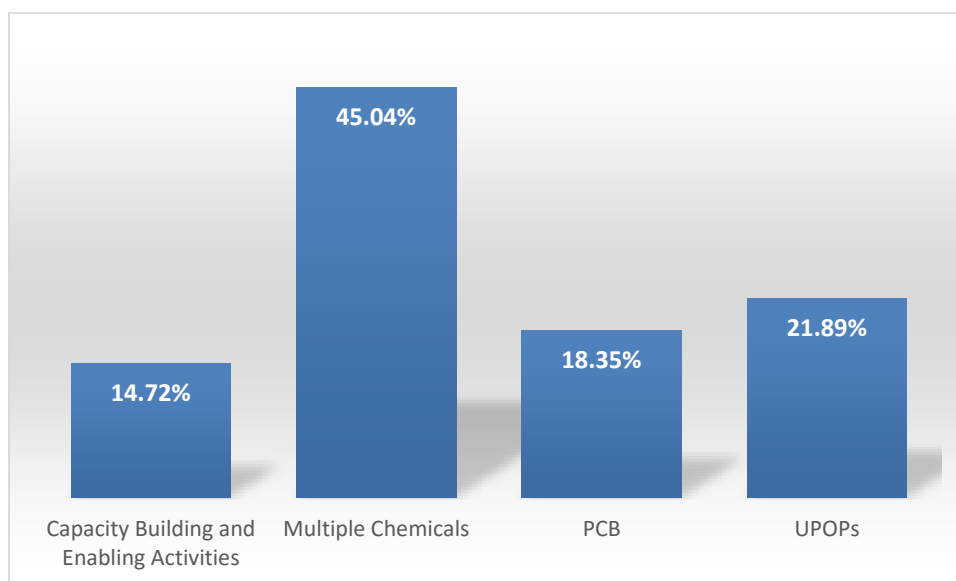
Table 3: Projected reduction/elimination of POPs from funded Projects in the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area, July 2014 – June 2016

Chemical	Amount	Unit
PCBs	10,200	Tons
UPOPs	1,103.08	gTEQ
PFOS/PFOS containing products	100,000	Tons
Obsolete POPS	6,130	Tons
Other POPS	1,150	Tons

Thematic Distribution

24. There was greater complexity in the types of projects that have been funded so far in GEF-6. The projects are multi-chemical and multi-sectoral and continue to respond to convention guidance in relation to UPOPs, PCB, POPs pesticide, effectiveness evaluation and NIPs. The projects also support capacity building and green chemistry. This is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Resources distributed by chemicals/thematic area



25. Most projects addressed multiple chemicals including PCB and UPOPs. About eighteen percent of the GEF financing supported pure PCB related projects, and about 22 percent of the GEF financing targeted emission reduction of UPOPs. The PCB projects in the portfolio will develop sustainable, environmentally sound management systems to manage PCB in equipment in use, such as inventory systems and maintenance protocols. The projects will

also allow for the safe handling and disposal of PCB oils, obsolete equipment and contaminated equipment by training PCB holders, developing storage and disposal facilities and introducing Private Public Partnership (PPP). These projects assist Parties to meet their 2025 and 2028 goals.

26. Several projects addressing UOPs emissions from open burning and waste management were funded. These projects build on the improvements in waste management, especially municipal waste, health care waste and waste from electric and e-waste at the national level. There are also projects to reduce the emissions of UOPs from industrial sectors such as secondary copper processing and scrap metal recycling. These projects targeting UOPs demonstrate BAT/BEP and improve socio-economic benefits.
27. UOPs reduction in waste management is one of the key urban development issues. The Multi-focal area projects in Cameroon, Paraguay and Senegal address sustainable urban development, and especially the projects in Paraguay and Senegal are implemented under the Cities Integrated Approach Pilots (IAP) program discussed in the below section 4.2. These projects will increase capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring sustainable and resilient urban growth, and will reduce emission of greenhouse gases, UOPs and other toxic chemicals.
28. GEF financing also supports sound chemical management in the industrial sectors. One project in China will reduce production and consumption of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) by developing suitable alternatives and working with ultimate users to support them with the conversion of the sector to alternatives. One project in Peru aims to support sustainable industrial development in the country through sound chemicals management and climate change mitigation. It will increase adoption of low-carbon and clean technologies and improve chemicals management in the industrial zone.
29. Sound chemicals management requires capacity in relevant institutions to implement effective policies. The regional project in Africa will develop a prototype of national integrated health and environment observatory to provide timely and evidence-based information to predict, prevent and reduce chemicals risk to human health and the environment. The observatories will be established in existing institutions, based on an initial capacity assessment completed under the leadership of the relevant Basel / Stockholm regional centers.

Achievements under the Broader Chemicals and Waste Focal Area

30. During the reporting period, the GEF invested \$187 million in the CW focal area. In addition, over \$753 million of co-financing was leveraged for the CW focal area. This represents a leveraging ratio of 1:4 between the GEF CW focal area investments and other resources (Table 3).

31. Within the CW focal area financing of \$187 million, the GEF invested \$131 million for POPs related activities, \$55 million for Mercury and \$2 million for SAICM. Accordingly, the amount committed to projects brings the utilization of resources to 33% of the total CW focal area and 35% of the amount pledged for POPs. Of the total co-financing amount of \$753 million, the amount of \$592 million was leveraged for POPs, \$138 million for Mercury and \$23 million for SAICM.
32. As presented in the Table 4, there are several projects which target various chemicals and waste. For example, four full-sized projects (FSP) address POPs and Mercury, and one FSP that includes both POPs and SAICM. One medium-sized project (MSP) targets POPs Mercury and SAICM initiative, and one MSP addresses both POPs and SAICM. Table 4 also includes four multi-focal area FSPs which target not only the chemicals and waste focal area but also climate change mitigation, biodiversity and the international waters focal areas.

Table 4: Resources programmed in the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area in the reporting period, July 2014 – June 2016

Project type	Convention/Process	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant (\$) ^a	Co-finance (\$) ^a
Enabling Activity	POPs	6	1,295,000	256,000
	Mercury	47	23,897,045	2,935,870
Full-Sized Project (FSP)	POPs	17	112,678,736	528,629,708
	POPs, Mercury	2	14,640,000	69,028,720
	POPs, SAICM	1	3,462,814	21,065,000
	Mercury	2	24,700,000	107,000,000
Medium-Sized Projects (MSP)	POPs	1	1,995,000	6,448,604
	POPs, SAICM	1	1,770,000	6,524,000
	POPs, Mercury, SAICM	1	2,049,800	8,400,000
	Mercury	1	600,000	2,350,000
Total		79	187,088,395	752,637,902

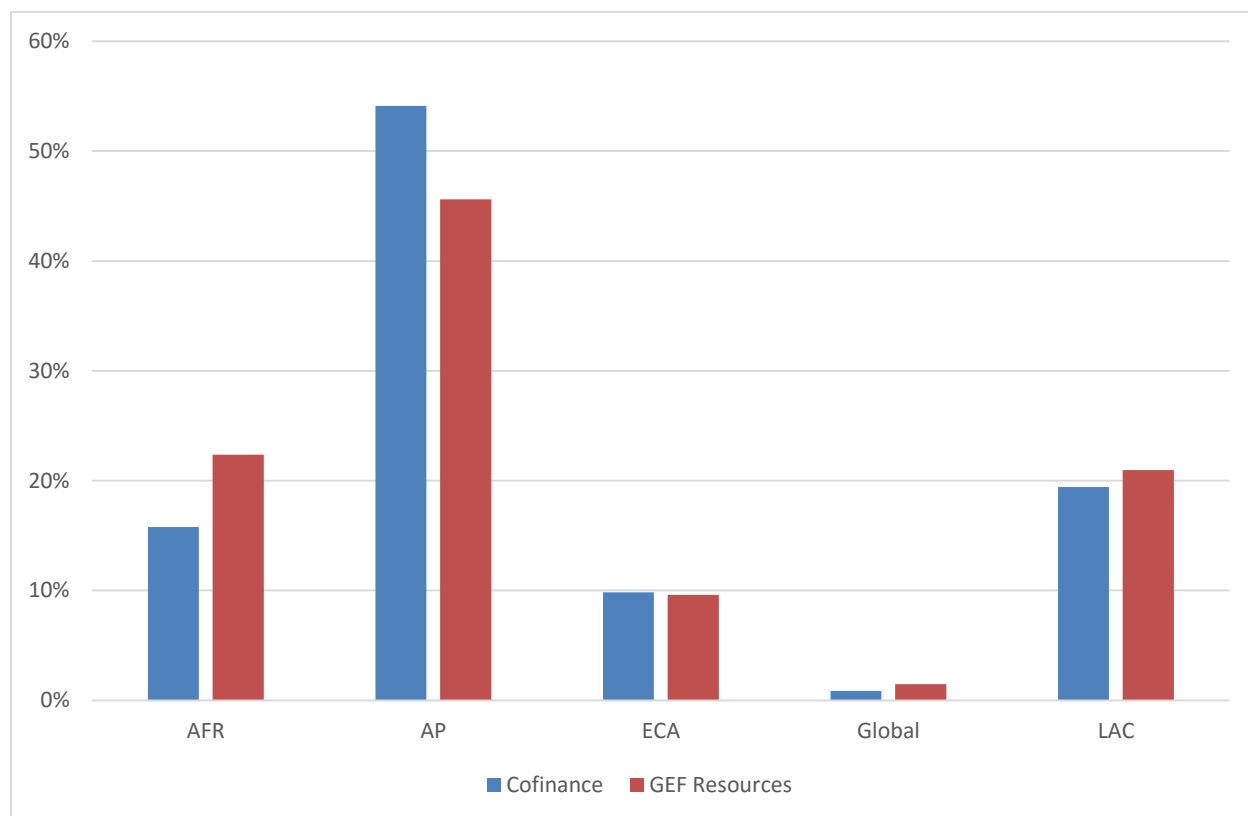
a: Does not include agencies fees and financing for other focal areas such as climate change mitigation.

Regional Distribution

33. As shown in the figure below, Asia received the highest percentage of GEF resources during this reporting period as well as leveraged over 50% of total co-financing. Relatively larger projects will be implemented in China to reduce production and consumption of POPs and to reduce unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) emissions from the industrial sectors by introducing best available technologies and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP). These projects leverage co-financing from the private sector. One regional project in Africa aims to

develop national integrated health and environment observatory to provide evidence-based information to prevent and reduce chemical risks to human health and the environment.

Figure 2: Regional Distribution of Projects funded in the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area, July 2014 – June 2016



Co-Financing

34. One of the GEF's comparative advantages is the ability to leverage additional resources for projects. These resources are leveraged from several sources including the public sector, other multi- and bi-lateral donors and the private sector. In the previous reporting period by far the largest share of co-financing was from the public sector, and second largest share is from the private sector.
35. As many POPs projects aim to improve chemical management in the private sector, their participation and cooperation is indispensable for the sustainability of the project outcome. The GEF strives towards ensuring that this trend of increasing private sector engagement will continue. Accordingly, the current period sees the largest share of financing was from the private sector.
36. In terms of leveraging ability, projects in Asia and Europe and Central Asia performed better than other regions due to the primarily industrial nature of the projects in those regions.

Figure 3: Comparison of Co-financing by source between the previous reporting period (July 2102 – June 2014) with the current period (July 2014 – June 2016)

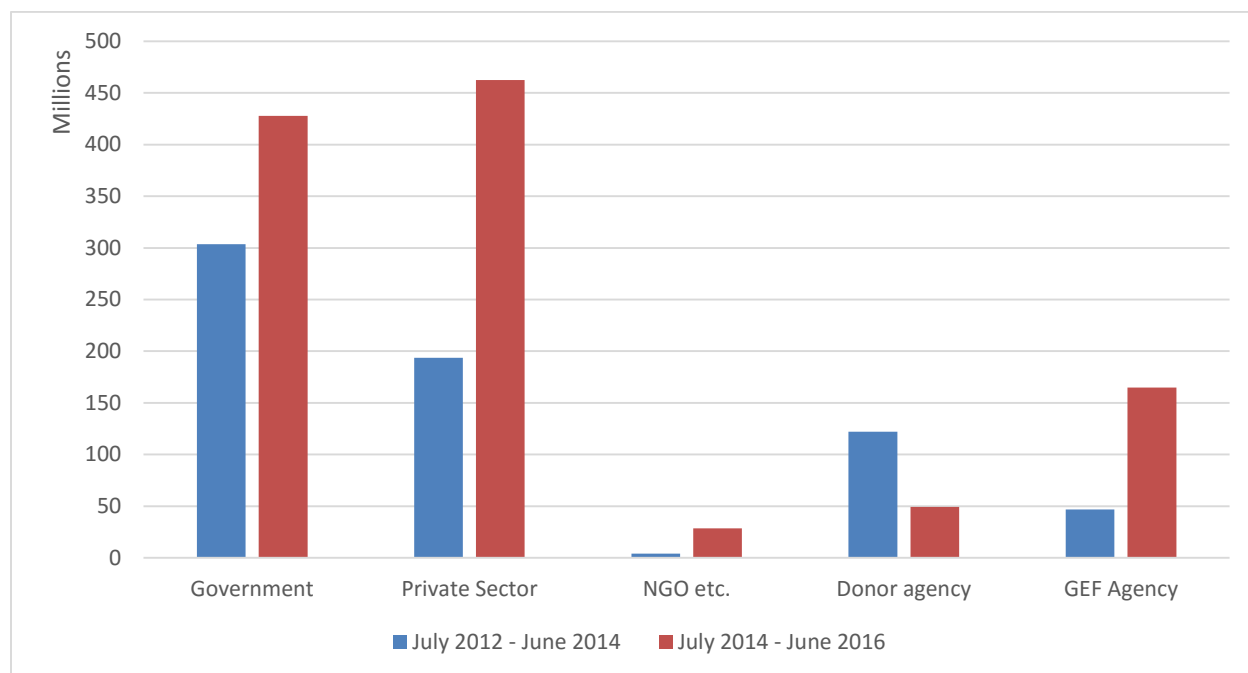
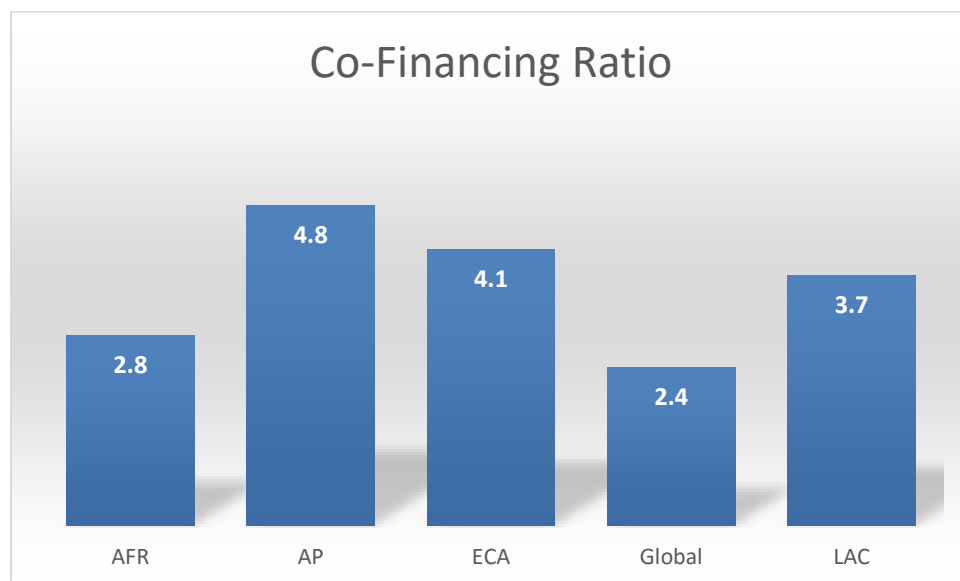


Figure 4: Co-financing Ratio by Region, July 2014 – June 2016



Chemicals and Wastes Portfolio in the Small Grants Program

37. The GEF also funded 63 projects relevant to chemicals and waste through the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP)¹ with a total GEF funding of \$1.7 million. A summary of the portfolio is included in Table 4. The regional breakdown is Africa (13), Arab States (1), Asia and the Pacific (26), Europe and CIS (7) and Latin America and the Caribbean (16). The Chemicals and Waste SGP portfolio focused its activities on: (i) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) reduction and management; (ii) avoidance of open burning of solid waste; (iii) pesticide management in agriculture and organic farming; (iv) reduction of chemicals usage and contamination; and (v) capacity development, awareness raising and knowledge sharing.

Table 5: GEF Small Grants Program Portfolio July 2014 – June 2016

Region	Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Co-Financing (\$)
Africa	13	338,023	175,091
Arab States	1	50,000	0
Asia and the Pacific	26	521,504	408,464
Europe and the CIS	7	335,450	257,055
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	495,499	510,200
Total	63	1,740,476	1,350,810

Support for Key Elements of the Stockholm Convention

Enabling Activities for the Convention

38. During the reporting period six applications were approved for updating and review of the initial NIPs in Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Mauritania, Panama and Thailand. With these projects, the GEF has supported 61 countries to implement update and review of their NIPs.

¹ The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) is a Corporate GEF Programme implemented by UNDP to provide financial and technical support to communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to meet the overall objective of “Global environmental benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions”. SGP funds “small grants” up to a maximum of \$50,000, although in practice the average grant amount is in the \$20,000 to \$25,000 range.

Global Monitoring Plan

39. The GEF continues to support global monitoring to measure the effectiveness of the convention pursuant to Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention. One medium-size Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) project for the Pacific region was approved in December 2014. With this project, the GEF has supported nine projects of GMP in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean and the Pacific regions. Through these projects UNEP continues supporting the global monitoring of POPs, which now also addresses the new POPs added during COP-4 and COP-5.

Best Available Technology and Best Environmental Practice Activities

40. During the reporting period, BAT/BEP has been promoted in innovative and sustainable ways. For example, the project in China targeting PFOS will promote BAT/BEP through several demonstration projects where alternatives are not available, so that PFOS is produced and used in ways that minimize human health impact and environmental releases. The project in Honduras will publish the national guidelines on BAT/BEP to reduce UPOPs and Mercury, and will implement demonstration projects on health care waste and e-waste.

Cross-cutting Projects

41. As reported previously in the GEF report to COP 7, the GEF-6 Chemical and Waste Strategy was developed to consolidate programs on POPs, Mercury and ODS. This strategy also provides funding for specific SAICM priorities. As presented in Table 6, developing countries put forward projects for funding that cover multiple issues related to chemicals and waste management. The following sections describe the three areas where cross-cutting programs were developed with POPs projects.

Minamata Convention On Mercury

42. In line with the amendment of the GEF Instrument in May 2014, the GEF-6 Strategy supports the Minamata Convention on Mercury. During the reporting period, the GEF invested in 4 FSPs and 2 MSPs which reduce mercury emission, including 2 FSPs and one MSP targeting both POPs and mercury.

43. A project in Colombia, for example, will contribute to the convention obligations of the country in two chemicals conventions, the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention. It takes advantage of the integrated chemicals and waste focal area, and seeks to introduce BAT/BEP to reduce the release of UPOPs and mercury from the treatment of healthcare waste, the processing of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, secondary

metal processing and biomass burning. A project in Ecuador will protect human health and the environment by adopting environmentally sound management and the life cycle management approach of chemical substances, including POPs and mercury. The components of the project to reduce POPs will address stockpiles of POPs pesticides, new POPs, and UOPs from open burning of municipal waste, health care waste, and agriculture sectors. The project will also identify and develop management plans for contaminated sites of POPs and mercury.

44. Another project to support multiple conventions and initiatives is green chemistry in Vietnam. This project is discussed in paragraph 46.

Table 6: Projects to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
FSPs				
China	Demonstration of Mercury Reduction and Minimization in the Production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer	UNIDO ^a	16,500,000	99,000,000
China	Capacity Strengthening For Implementation Of Minamata Convention On Mercury	World Bank	8,200,000	8,000,000
Colombia	Reducing UOPs and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning	UNDP ^b	5,950,000	32,915,018
Ecuador	National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances	UNDP	8,690,000	36,113,702
MSPs				
Tunisia	Improve Mercury Management in Tunisia	UNIDO	600,000	2,350,000
Vietnam	Application of Green Chemistry in Vietnam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the use and Release of POPs/harmful Chemicals	UNDP	2,049,800	8,400,000

a: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

b: United Nations Development Programme

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

45. In GEF-6, specific areas related to SAICM are eligible for financing. These areas include e-waste, lead in paints and chemicals in products. The CW Strategy also promotes Green Chemistry particularly in the context of SAICM.
46. Green Chemistry focuses on the inherent nature/properties of chemicals, materials, products, processes, or systems and as such is transdisciplinary in nature, encompassing elements of chemistry, engineering, biology, toxicology and environmental science. Green Chemistry reduces pollution at its source by minimizing or eliminating the hazards of chemical feedstock, reagents, solvents and products; or encouraging the invention and innovation of new and non-hazardous solvents, surfactants, materials, processes and products. During the reporting period, the GEF invested in an MSP in Vietnam on demonstrations, as well as in a global project on guidance development and case study documentation, of Green Chemistry.
47. Vietnam has been engaged in several GEF projects, and projects funded from their own resources and other bilateral resources, to build the capacity of the productive sectors and the governments to reduce and minimize the negative impact of the growing chemicals industry and its related activities. Green chemistry presents a range of options to transform the manufacturing sector to sustainable consumption and production using material and technologies that eliminates the toxic impacts of products and their eventual waste. The project in Vietnam will seek to demonstrate the 12 principles of Green Chemistry in representative industries, and build the enabling environment in which Vietnam can transform their chemicals industry.
48. A global project will work with established networks to raise awareness of Green Chemistry, with a focus on the private sector. The engagement will include National Cleaner Production Centers, trade associations, business groups, Universities, Governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A guidance document and training will be designed to target these groups. POPs, mercury and ODS will all be addressed through the guidance materials for green chemistry approaches which will result in long term chemicals reductions and global environmental benefits. The project will also use a demonstration project to prove scale up of green chemistry approaches. The guidance and training materials developed through this project will be used in other green chemistry projects supported by the GEF and others.

Projects Included in a Work Program That Were Not Approved by the GEF Council

49. The 50th GEF Council in June 2016 requested that a revised version of the programmatic approach proposal for Africa, titled Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa, be presented for consideration at the October 2016 Council meeting. However, the proposal was not technically cleared by the October 2016 work program deadline, and submission was postponed to a future work program.

Chapter 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of Pops Projects

50. GEF projects are monitored by the GEF Secretariat through its Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and Cooperate Scorecard, and evaluated by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.
51. The AMR is developed by an in-depth analysis of Project Implementation Reports (PIR), which are submitted by countries and agencies for projects under implementation. These PIRs are submitted annually and are supplemented by Mid Term Evaluation Reports and Terminal Evaluation Reports.
52. The first Corporate Scorecard was presented in the 50th GEF Council in June 2016 to strengthen corporate level results reporting in addition to the Annual Monitoring Report. The Scorecard has analyzed key themes such as contribution to global environment benefits and corporate efficiency and effectiveness.
53. The Independent Evaluation Office is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations that involve a set of projects from more than one Implementing or Executing Agency. These evaluation results are presented by the following reports:
- (a) Annual Performance Reports
 - (b) Annual Impact Reports
 - (c) Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations
 - (d) Thematic Evaluations: programs, processes, and cross-cutting or Focal Areas.
54. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office supports knowledge sharing and follow-up of evaluation recommendations. It works with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Agencies to establish systems to disseminate lessons learned and best practices emanating from monitoring and evaluation activities and provides independent evaluative evidence to the GEF knowledge base.
55. The following sections are the highlights from the Annual Monitoring Reports for FY2015 and GEF Corporate Scorecard for FY2016 produced by the GEF Secretariat, and the Independent Evaluation Office studies. The extracts are found in Annex 6.

Annual Monitoring Report

56. During the reporting period (July 2014 to June 2016) one annual monitoring report (AMR) for FY2015 was presented to the 49th GEF Council². For POPs projects the AMR covering the reporting period was reviewed and is summarized below.

² https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.49.03.Rev_.01_AMR_FY15_Part_1_0.pdf

57. Agencies are required on an annual basis to provide results for development objective (DO) rating and implementation progress (IP) rating for projects under implementation. The IP rating is based on progress made for the given reporting period (i.e. how has the project progressed during one year of implementation), and the DO rating is based on the likelihood that by the end of project implementation a project will achieve its stated objectives.

58. Based on data submitted by Agencies from FY2011 to FY2015, the GEF POPs portfolio under implementation received a DO rating of moderately satisfactory or higher for 84-95% of projects and an IP rating of moderately satisfactory or higher for 84-92% of the projects. Table 7 presents performance ratings from 2011 to 2015. There was an increase in the amount of marginally unsatisfactory ratings from 2014 to 2015. The reasons for this are being determined.

Table 7: Breakdown of performance rates for projects for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Projects	DO Ratings ^a (%)		IP Ratings ^a (%)	
		MS or above	MU or below	MS or above	MU or below
2011	51	95	5	90	10
2012	57	84	16	83	17
2013	63	92	8	86	14
2014	62	92	8	92	8
2015	76	89	11	87	13

^a MS: Moderately Satisfactory, MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory

59. Table 8 below lists the ratings of operationally closed GEF POPs projects in FY2015. Although ratings of five projects are not available, their annual reports have provided ratings of satisfactory or highly satisfactory in FY2014.

Table 8: Operationally Closed projects for the POPs Focal Area in FY15

Agency	Region ^a	Country	Project Title	Terminal Evaluation Date	DO Rating ^b	IP Rating ^b
FSP						
UNDP	ECA	Kazakhstan	Design and Execution of a Comprehensive PCB Management Plan for Kazakhstan	September 2015	N/A	N/A
UNDP	EAP	Vietnam	Environmental Remediation of Dioxin Contaminated Hotspots in Vietnam	January 2015	N/A	N/A
MSP						
UNDP	ECA	Georgia	Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides	June 2015	N/A	N/A
UNDP	MNA	Jordan	Implementation of Phase I of a Comprehensive PCB Management System	September 2015	N/A	N/A
UNDP	AFR	Mauritius	Sustainable management of POPs in Mauritius	May 2015	N/A	N/A
UNIDO	Global	Global	Development of the Guidelines for updating of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention taking into account the new POPs added to the Convention	May 2015	S	S

a: AFR: Africa, EAP: East Asia and Pacific, ECA: Europe and Central Asia, MNA: Middle East and North Africa

b: S: Satisfactory

Corporate Scorecard

60. In GEF 6, a number of corporate indicators were set to monitor the progress of implementation of the GEF 6 programming strategy. The GEF Secretariat presented the first Corporate Scorecard to the 50th GEF Council. In this report, the results of CW focal area were included in (i) contribution to the generation of global environment benefits and (ii) programming reports as of April 30, 2016. In its second report at the 51st Council in October 2016 the corporate score card showed that the approved projects between July 2014 and June 2016 contributed over 100% (147%) of the target for POPs disposal in the GEF-6 Strategy. As for mercury, 37% of the target has been achieved from the approved projects. As for programming status, the GEF has programmed 32% of the targeted resources under the Strategy for approved project between July 2014 and June 2016. Details of the report can be retrieved at GEF website [GEF/C.51/03] Annex III.

Country Portfolio Evaluation

61. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office submitted two GEF Country Portfolio Evaluation reports of Morocco³ and Tajikistan⁴ to the 50th GEF Council in June 2016.

62. In Morocco, the GEF has contributed to the achievement of important results. Significant results are to be credited to GEF support in the area of POPs, particularly the creation of a national commission on PCBs and the partial strengthening of the legal framework and management plan at the level of PCB holders. It should be noted that a PCB platform has been established in the context of this project as a result of a partnership between a Western company and a local company for the treatment of PCB contaminated equipment. This is an interesting technology transfer model that could be further developed to receive PCB contaminated equipment and other toxic materials from countries of the region. However low participation has been observed in the formal sector as well as small and medium enterprises. This is due to their difficulty in replacing their contaminated equipment. Knowledge generation and exchange has been most effective at local and regional levels. The dangers of POPs are now better understood.

63. Historically, support to chemicals and waste has also been effective in the ozone depleting substances (ODS) sector. From 2001 to 2008, the ODS Phasing-out project contributed to recovering and recycling 115,008 kilograms of refrigerants. About 85% of domestic Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) based refrigerators were replaced between 2000 and 2010. Parallel to that, through the project Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase Out in the CEIT Region, a retrofit financial incentive programme was designed and implemented for the country's refrigeration industry. The consequent ODS phase-out is equal to 50.7 tons ODP (ozone

³ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.ME_C.50.Inf_01%20Morocco%20Country%20Portfolio%20Evaluation-Executive%20Summary.pdf

⁴ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.50.Inf_04_Tajikistan_CPE_Executive_Summary.pdf

depletion potential), with which the country returned to compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2006.

OPS 6 – Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Study

64. As part of the seventh Replenishment of the GEF, the Independent Evaluation Office will conduct a study of the chemicals and waste focal area, which will examine the adherence of the GEF to COP guidance. If the report is completed prior to COP 8, the report will be made available as an information paper.

Chapter 4: GEF Initiatives during the Reporting Period

GEF and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

65. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as embodied in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was adopted in September 2015. In line with the SDGs, countries are increasingly interested in pursuing integrated, cross-cutting opportunities for sustainable development that address MEAs and the SDGs. There is close alignment of multiple SDGs with the GEF focal areas and many of the targets pertaining to the SDGs are similar or aligned to those being tracked as part of the GEF-6 programming strategy. The GEF Secretariat continues to work with relevant institutions and countries to explore possible synergies in addressing SDGs and GEF programming going forward, within its mandate.

66. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat undertook several initiatives to facilitate synergies in the implementation of MEAs and highlight interlinkages with the SDGs. These included an MEA round table at the 50th GEF Council and a MEA session at the 2016 Extended Constituency Workshops (ECW).

67. Recent COPs of other conventions served by the GEF have also provided guidance to the GEF on the SDGs. For example, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at its 13th COP (2015) requested the GEF to support efforts to set voluntary targets of land degradation neutrality (LDN). The Convention on Biodiversity COP 13 (2016) recognized the need to continue to work with and across the MEAs to provide integrated support to the countries to respond to guidance on this important subject.

Integrated Approach Pilots

68. One of the key features of the GEF since its inception has been stimulating experimentation and risk-taking through piloting innovative approaches to deal with existing and emerging complex challenges facing the global environment. One such direction is to reconnect environment-related investments previously segregated under discrete silos into more integrated portfolios that can better deal with time-bound problems that are also multi-faceted in nature.

69. The GEF-6 programing strategy identified three priority themes for GEF resources: address key drivers of environmental degradation at global or regional scales; tackle the most urgent time-bound issues or problems which may become too costly to reverse if not addressed; and fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing work of others. An important means to advance these strategic themes is through the Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) developed in GEF 6. These IAPs are in the following areas:
- (a) Taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains;
 - (b) Sustainable cities—harnessing local action for global commons; and
 - (c) Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.
70. As one of the flagship IAPs, the Sustainable Cities IAP exemplifies the GEF approach to support integrated thinking and holistic project design. This IAP is working to promote sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation. It is also designed to influence cities' resource flows and investments for years to come. Given the extent of urban infrastructure development that is expected to take place in developing countries over the coming decades, such a comprehensive program could not come at a more relevant time.
71. The Sustainable Cities IAP draws on \$152 million in GEF resources and \$1.48 billion in co-financing. The following table summarizes the participating countries and their resource packages.

Table 9: Countries and Cities participating in the GEF Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot

Child Projects	Pilot Cities	Agency	GEF Amount (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)
Brazil	Brasilia, Recife	UNEP ^a	25	193
China	Guiyang, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Nanchang, Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang	World Bank	36	411
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan	AfDB ^b /UNIDO	6	21.3
India	Vijayawada-Guntur, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhopal	ADB ^c	13.5	TBD ⁵
Malaysia	Melaka	UNIDO	3	18
Mexico	La Paz, Campeche, Xalapa	IDB ^d	15	110
Paraguay	Gran Asuncion	UNDP	8.5	240.3
Peru	Lima	IDB	7.5	133.3
Senegal	Dakar	World Bank	9.5	51.4
South Africa	Johannesburg	UNEP/DBSA ^e	9	119.9
Vietnam	Hue	ADB	9	175
Global Platform	N/A	World Bank	10	5.4
Total	23		152	1.5 billion

a: United Nations Environment Programme

b: African Development Bank

c: Asian Development Bank

d: Inter-American Development Bank

e: Development Bank of Southern Africa

72. Child projects under the Sustainable Cities IAP include specific investments in 23 cities (Table 9) which together cover all aspects of urban sustainability from access to services such as public transport and clean water supply, green buildings and other interventions designed to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) and air pollution emissions, to resource efficiency, waste management, ecosystem protection, biodiversity, and climate resilience. Two countries, namely Paraguay and Senegal, will target UPOPs reduction through this IAP. In addition to funding activities at the city level, \$10 million is allocated for global knowledge coordination, programmatic support, and experience-sharing between program recipients and other cities or sustainability-focused organizations.

⁵ The child project in India is expected to leverage at least \$300 million in co-financing with the exact amount to be confirmed.

Progress of GEF Reforms

73. The previous report of the GEF highlighted several reforms since GEF-5. The following provides a report on how these reforms are being implemented.

Results-Based Management

74. The GEF Council approved a Result-Based Management (RBM) Action Plan in October 2014. The RBM Action Plan sets forth the following vision and purpose:

- (a) Vision: Key management decisions on the provision and use of GEF financing in the GEF partnership – particularly those involving the GEF Secretariat and Council – are fully and efficiently informed by the best available information on results.
- (b) Purpose: To review and, where necessary, to improve the RBM system at the GEF Secretariat, building on the RBM systems and practices in the GEF Agencies.

75. The GEF Secretariat, in partnership with the Agencies and Conventions, has implemented the following key actions:

- (a) Action 1: Review and, where necessary, upgrade all focal area results frameworks at the GEF, with a focus on alignment, efficiency, and relevance.
- (b) Action 2: Strengthen corporate-level results reporting.
- (c) Action 3: Review and upgrade GEF's information technology (IT) platform to support the RBM system.
- (d) Action 4: Review and, where necessary, strengthen management and working capacity of the RBM system in the GEF Secretariat.
- (e) Action 5: Conduct an independent assessment of the improved RBM system.

76. As part of these actions, the GEF Secretariat reported the first Corporate Scorecard discussed in paragraph 60 and 61. The Annual Portfolio Monitoring and Results Report will be presented once a year, starting from October 2016.

Broadening The GEF Partnership

77. The Pilot accreditation of GEF project agencies began in January 2012. In June 2015, the GEF Council approved to broaden the GEF Partnership under Paragraph 28 of the GEF Instrument. Currently the following 18 institutions act as GEF Agencies:

- (a) Asian development Bank (ADB)
- (b) African Development Bank (AfDB)
- (c) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- (d) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- (e) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- (f) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

- (g) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (h) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (i) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- (j) The World Bank Group (WBG)
- (k) Conservation International (CI)
- (l) Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)
- (m) Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
- (n) Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO)
- (o) Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)
- (p) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- (q) West African Development Bank (BOAD)
- (r) World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US)

78. The Council, in June 2016, reviewed document GEF/C.50/07, Future Directions on Accreditation – A Follow-Up, and took note of the conclusions and analysis carried out by the Secretariat and decided to reassess, at the end of the sixth replenishment period of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-6), whether to launch a process to accredit a limited number of additional Agencies. The Council agreed that this should build on the findings of the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS6) and consider criteria set out in the Secretariat's paper (GEF/C.50/07). The Council also requested the IEO, in OPS6, to evaluate the extent to which the GEF's business model optimizes the diverse capabilities available within the GEF partnership.

Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) Contributions to the Chemicals Focal Area

COP 7 Of The Stockholm Convention

79. The STAP has continued to provide the GEF Council scientific and technical advice on projects and programs, including in the chemicals areas. In addition, the STAP participated in various events to share and exchange relevant information and expertise. For example, the STAP was officially invited by the Executive Secretary of the BRS to be involved in the inaugural BRS Science Fair, May 7 to 9, 2015, on the occasion of the COP 7 in May, 2015.

80. The STAP Chair and STAP Chemicals Panel member were asked to participate in videos and interviews on such aspects as the complementarity of the work of the STAP with that of the subsidiary bodies of the Conventions, the ways in which the STAP contributes to scientific understanding for the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and STAP views on embedding science in policy and decision-making. The STAP was also requested to be a part of joint side events with the Stockholm POPs Review Committee, and was invited to share lessons learned from Stockholm Convention work that might be applied to supporting the Minamata Convention.

81. In addition, the GEF Secretariat invited the STAP to take part in a high level Panel side event at the start of the Triple COP, as well as to participate in less formal face to face exchanges with agencies and other participants during the Science Fair. Ricardo Barra, STAP Chemicals Panel Member, spoke on emerging issues and highlight cross-cutting issues such as marine plastic pollution and solutions, and Soil and Chemicals, that might be further considered by Chemicals Conventions, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the corresponding focal areas and International Waters of the GEF, in particular.
82. The BRS Secretariat addressed the topic of scientific evidence as the basis for policy making, and consisted of one main presentation from the Stockholm POPs Review Committee, followed by question answer for the broader Expert Panel, of which STAP was a part. In this event the STAP could highlight the GEF model and the greater potential advantages of sharing knowledge at country level between GEF projects, as opposed to the regional and global levels alone that are the purview of the Convention approach. Capturing and sharing of data and knowledge were flagged by others on the Panel as well as critical to quickly dealing with the ever-evolving list of challenging POPs under the Stockholm Convention. The event was also used to launch the BRS' short film on the role of Science in Decision-Making and International Policy, which featured the STAP Chair prominently, alongside past and present international experts from the science-to-policy arena.

Green Chemistry

83. The GEF began supporting this work in October 2015, partly in follow-up to the 2011 STAP advisory document "Marine Debris as a Global Environmental Problem: Introducing a Solutions-Based Framework focused on Plastics"⁶. In that document, the Panel identified a strong intersection between three of the GEF's Focal Areas in this effort - Chemicals, Biodiversity, and International Waters - including private sector engagement. The report also highlighted the importance of green chemistry. This new area of work for GEF will develop recommendations for the GEF Partnership on opportunities for future green chemistry and waste management solutions, with an eye to upstream interventions to identify material innovations and other approaches to curtail waste generation and ecotoxicological impacts to the environment, as opposed to merely focusing on the end-of-pipe solutions more commonly promoted. There is a focus on exploring naturally occurring polymers and specific material innovations being explored include: thermoplastic starch, polyhydroxyalkanoates and polyhydroxybutyrate which are biosynthesized and 100% biodegradable, as well as treatments of cellulose for packaging.
84. Many recent publications focus on technological solutions to enhance capture or recycling of plastics. STAP's work has highlighted several key flaws in pursuing this single focus in

⁶ <http://www.stapgef.org/stap/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Marine-Debris.pdf>

addressing plastics. STAP notes that this type of “circular economy” approach will not resolve the issue without mitigation of the growth of plastics consumption. Emerging data on the toxicity of plastic (due to the so-called plasticizer chemicals added in the process of production)⁷, as well as the recognition that plastics are now making their way into commercial fish species⁸, validates that plastics must be assessed economically and environmentally against alternatives.

85. In terms of partnership opportunities, STAP has been approached by a variety of private sector associations such as the Cruise Line International Organization, the Solid Waste Association of North America, the International Solid Waste Association and government representatives particularly in Small Island Developing States about collaborations to pilot the production and/or use of sustainable materials in lieu of plastic (particularly packaging and single use plastics). In addition, STAP and their technical partner in this work, Think Beyond Plastic, were invited by the UNEP Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit to their January 2016 “Meeting on Caribbean Marine Litter Strategy”. It was forecast that work would be completed in May 2016, but it is now expected that this report will be ready in time for the October 2016 Council Meeting.

Mercury: Fate and Transport

86. This area of work continues to progress as one of STAP’s flagship activities with the chemicals conventions. Specifically, STAP has led efforts to explore the accessibility of reporting data to the chemicals conventions, and by extension to the GEF, for purposes of baseline analysis of projects and measurement of impact, to explore better ways at ensuring data and knowledge access for the new Minamata Convention. Collaboration with partners has highlighted the strengths and weaknesses in global mercury data, including the gaps that need to be addressed. Further, the information technology aspects of centralizing data on one platform through interface with several remote data sites, though challenging, holds real potential for improving efficiencies in how resources are deployed for baselining projects and measuring and verifying impacts.

87. STAP is working on a mercury information platform, the Mercury Platform, with the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC). The first major step in outreach was with experts from academia, United Nations agencies and the private sector to the 11th SETAC Europe Special Science Symposium (SESSS Brussels, October 20-21, 2015), which explored how science, bio-monitoring and policy can be integrated for successful implementation support to UNEP and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. More specifically, the workshop sought to facilitate: 1) interoperability of mercury databases and dissemination of information (not limited to data) to a variety of stakeholders, and 2) establishment of characteristics and

⁷ <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/endocrine/>

⁸ Anthropogenic debris in seafood: Plastic debris and fibers from textiles in fish and bivalves sold for human consumption by Chelsea M. Rochman, Akbar Tahir, Susan L. Williams, Dolores V. Baxa, Rosalyn Lam, Jeffrey T. Miller, Foo-Ching Teh, Shinta Werorilangi & Swee J. Teh. Scientific Reports 5, Article number: 14340. Retrieved from <http://www.nature.com/articles/srep14340>

operational aspects of technical, policy/government and public Communities of Practice (leading ultimately to Terms of References (TORs) for establishment and governance of the Communities).

88. During the workshop, the Interim Minamata Secretariat was able to share updates of the 6th session of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-6) and to highlight key issues to be considered at INC-7 related to accessing quality monitoring data. It was agreed that the STAP work should focus on the technical aspects, and then Parties can decide how it can be utilized to support decisions. The UNEP Mercury Partnership Fate and Transport Working group has now included this work into their business planning. Data on mercury levels in commercial fish species globally will be used as a pilot in the first phase of work.
89. The workshop included working sessions on inter-operability of key mercury databases with UNEP Live, UNEP's information platform. Representatives of the World Health Organization expressed interest in participating, since it would be a way to juxtapose mercury levels in humans with that found in air, water and fish eaten by a given population. The workshop also saw a working group begin to frame out a future code of conduct and TORs for Communities of Practice to help devolve various subsets of work needed to complete the work on the Platform (e.g., a group to look at gaps and needs of data, and work out data streamlining protocols).
90. STAP has continued with the work plan outlined to the GEF Council, such as launching of a multi-part survey (Context, Mercury Knowledge Needs/Wants, Data Sharing and Communities of Practice) of more than 1000 specific scientific partners encompassing surveying across UN and SETAC global networks.

Annex 1: Consolidated Responses to Guidance provided by the COP (1-6)

This part is complimentary to the first chapter of the COP 8 report. It will provide by article and chronologically a review of all COP decisions, followed by GEF responses and activities to each COP decision.

Initial Guidance to the financial mechanism

This guidance is intended to assist the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 13 and in accordance with article 14 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
1	SC-1/9	4	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, to incorporate on an on-going basis guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the further development of their operational programs to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are addressed.	<p>The GEF, in its operations, considers COP guidance in formulating and implementing its policies and programs. The programming priorities articulated by the COP have guided the programming of resources by the GEF from GEF-2 to present. Most funding is programmed in UOPs reduction through BAT/BEP introduction, PCB elimination, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) elimination and pesticide management. Also, every request for funding to develop NIPs has been funded. All requests to review and update NIPs have also been funded.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF used the information transmitted by the Parties, on the needs assessment, the 3rd review of the financial mechanism and the consolidated guidance, to develop the GEF 6 programming strategies for chemicals and waste.</p>
		5	Requests the GEF to prepare and submit reports to each ordinary meeting of the	The development of GEF operational programs incorporates the guidance from the COP. So far the

			Conference of the Parties on its operations in support of the Convention, as set out in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of GEF.	GEF has submitted reports to all the previous seven COPs on GEF activities supporting implementation of the Convention in recipient countries. A full list of reports provided by the GEF to the Secretariat of Conventions is attached in Annex 3 of the report. These reports can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/POPs_reports , or www.pops.int (under each COP).
	SC-1/9 Annex	1	<p>Eligibility</p> <p>(a) <i>Country eligibility:</i> To be eligible to receive funding from the financial mechanism a country must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A developing country or country with an economy in transition; and (ii) A Party to the Convention. <p>For the preparation of the initial national implementation plan, developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are signatories or in the process of becoming Parties should also be eligible. The entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism should take full account of the specific needs and the special situation of the least developed countries and small island developing States in their actions with regard to funding;</p> <p>(b) <i>Eligible activities:</i> Activities that are eligible for funding from the financial mechanism are those that seek to meet the objectives of the Convention, by assisting</p>	<p>In response to this Guidance the GEF's eligibility policy for POPs incorporates the criteria for funding enabling activities.</p> <p>For LDC and SIDS the GEF uses a flexible approach to consideration of funding needs and co-financing ratio</p> <p>All activities that have been funded are all eligible.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u></p> <p>In developing the GEF 6 Strategy, a set aside program for LDCS and SIDS has been included in the Chemicals and Waste Strategy that considers the special needs of LDCS and SIDS. It should be noted that LDCS and SIDS will also have access to the entire focal area resources.</p>

			eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in accordance with guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties.	
	SC-1/9 Annex	2	<p>Policy and strategy</p> <p>Timely, adequate and sustainable financial resources on a grant or concessional basis should be allocated to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing eligible activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) That are country-driven and are endorsed by the Parties concerned; (b) That assist eligible Parties in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention and are in conformity with, and supportive of, the priorities identified in their respective national implementation plans; (c) That are in conformity with the programme priorities as reflected in the relevant guidance and guidelines developed and/or adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate; (d) That build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise; (e) That promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements; and (f) That promotes sustainable national socio-economic development, poverty 	This Guidance is reflected in the strategies of the GEF.

			reduction and activities consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.	
	SC-1/9 Annex	3	<p>Programme priorities</p> <p>Priority should be given to the funding of activities that enable eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in particular with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Development, review and updating, as appropriate, of national implementation plans, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention; (b) Development and implementation of activities identified in national implementation plan as national or regional priorities; (c) Reducing the need for specific exemptions by eligible Parties; (d) Activities that support or promote capacity-building, including human resource development and institutional development and/or strengthening; including those from centers for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Institutional strengthening and capacity-building; 	<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All requests for development, review and updating of NIPs have been funded. (b) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country. (c) This is included in the GEF strategies. (d) Several projects address capacity building and most projects funding include capacity building as a component. (e) Many projects that seek to address management, treatment and disposal of POPs include technical assistance components which receive funding. The GEF also encourages its agencies to utilize the regional centers set up by the convention. (f) Through the funding of NIPs the GEF aids regarding needs assessments of the Parties. Information on available resources is provided in the reports to the COP after

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Capacity improvement for designing, developing and enforcing action plans, strategies and policies, including measures to minimize negative impacts on workers and local communities; (e) Activities that promote and provide access to technical assistance through appropriate arrangements, including those from centers for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance; (f) Assistance with needs assessment and information on available sources on funding; (g) Activities that promote transfer of technology adapted to local conditions, to eligible Parties, including best available techniques and best environmental practices; (h) Activities that promote education, training, public participation and awareness-raising of stakeholders and the general public; (i) Projects that are responsive to priorities identified in the national implementation plans of eligible Parties and take fully into account the 	<p>the end of each replenishment negotiation. And information on programming and access to resources are provided through Extended Constituency Workshops that the GEF conducts in all its recipient constituencies on an annual basis since the beginning of GEF-5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) This is included in the programming of resources bearing in mind projects are country driven and so the final choice of how technology transfer is executed is the country's decision. (h) Many projects have included education, training, public participation and awareness raising as components particularly in projects that introduce new management systems, treatment, emission reduction, new technology, and legislative/policy changes. (i) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country. (j) Some projects include mechanisms to enhance information exchange and management. (k) Several projects, particularly those that seek to address the reduction of the
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			<p>relevant guidance of the Conference of the Parties;</p> <p>(j) Activities that enhance information exchange and management;</p> <p>(k) Development and promotion of alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including non-chemical alternatives.</p>	<p>consumption of DDT and other pesticides have been funded where non-chemical alternatives are developed and demonstrated. Some of the non-chemical alternative projects invest in integrated pest management and integrated vector management.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	4	<p>Determination of funding</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 7 (d) of article 13, the Conference of the Parties will regularly provide the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of article 13 of the Convention assessments of the funding needed to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>The GEF has incorporated the needs assessments provided by the Convention into the development of the strategic programming document used during the GEF replenishment process.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	5	<p>Updating the guidance</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties shall review, in consultation, as appropriate, with the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, the effectiveness of the present guidance on a regular basis and update and prioritize it as necessary.⁹ Such reviews will coincide with the schedule of reviews for the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.</p>	<p>No Action required from the GEF.</p>

⁹ In determining the length of time between updates of the guidance, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take into account the schedule for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

Consolidated additional guidance to the financial mechanism

Article 3 - Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use

DDT

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-1	SC-1/25	8(b)	Concludes that sufficient capacity at the national and subnational levels is necessary for effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation (including associated data management) of the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control, and recommends that the financial mechanism of the Convention support activities to build and strengthen such capacity as well as measures to strengthen relevant public health systems.	The GEF has through programming projects in countries which produce and consume DDT built and strengthened the capacity in these countries to adopt alternatives to DDT and has strengthened the relevant public health systems in this regard.
	SC-1/25	8(f)	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, and invites other international financial institutions, to support ongoing processes to develop global partnerships on long-term strategies for developing and deploying cost-effective alternatives to DDT, including the development of insecticides for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide treated materials and non-chemical alternatives.	The GEF has responded to this through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.
COP-3	SC-3/16	4	Invites Governments, non-governmental organizations, industry and intergovernmental organizations to participate in the development of the business plan for promoting a global partnership on the	The GEF has supported the implementation of the business plan through the funding of projects from countries.

			development and deployment of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT for disease vector control and encourages the Global Environment Facility, donors and other funding agencies to provide financial and other resources to support the creation and implementation of the business plan.	
COP-4	SC-4/28	4	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide, within its mandate, financial support for country-driven activities of the global alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control ¹⁰ and invites developed country Parties, funding agencies and other financial institutions to support the alliance.	Under GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a program framework document and several projects to promote alternatives to DDT for vector control. Further support for country-driven activities, within the GEF's mandate to address DDT alternatives, is envisaged in the draft GEF-5 Strategy for chemicals.
COP-5	SC-5/23	12	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT.	The GEF continues to support the global search and implementation of alternatives to DDT. In the reporting period two projects for DDT with GEF resources of over \$25 million were approved to develop new biological based alternatives and physical barriers for the control of malaria as well as to build the capacity in Africa to implement integrated vector management approaches. Additionally, a project in India has been funded that seeks to develop alternatives to DDT including long lasting nets and bio based alternatives.

¹⁰ See decision SC-4/2.

PCB

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-5	SC-5/23	3	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support for country-driven training and capacity-building activities related to activities of the polychlorinated biphenyls elimination network.	<p>The GEF provided \$34.5 million in grant to countries to manage PCB in equipment in use and to destroy 15,183 tons of PCB oil and PCB contaminated oil and equipment during the reporting period.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>For this reporting period 10,200 metric tons of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) and PCB containing equipment has been targeted.</p>

Endosulphan

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-5	SC-5/23	5	Recognizes that financial and technical support is required to facilitate the replacement of the use of Endosulphan in developing countries.	<p>Countries are encouraged to include Endosulphan in their NIP updates.</p> <p>The GEF has funded a project in Uruguay that seeks to address alternatives to Endosulphan in the production of Soybean.</p>

Article 5 - Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production

Best available techniques and best environmental practices

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	5	Urges the Global Environment Facility to incorporate best available techniques and	COP decision on prioritizing demonstration of BAT/BEP was incorporated in GEF-4 POPs Strategy

			<p>best environmental practices and demonstration as one of its priorities for providing financial support.</p>	<p>and GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. GEF-4 identified as a priority “improving the capacity for POPs destruction in GEF recipient countries) or the demonstration of best available techniques/best environmental practices for the reduction of releases of unintentionally produced POPs”. GEF-5 states that “investments supported by the GEF will address implementation of best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) for release reduction of unintentionally produced POPs, including from industrial sources and open-burning”. The two strategies can be found at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/strategies under Chemicals.</p> <p>COP 8 update</p> <p>The GEF 6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and waste strategy the introduction of BAT/BEP is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 1,103.08 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p>
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COP-5	SC-5/23	6	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to provide funding to parties to enable them to implement best available techniques and best environmental practices to support the reduction or elimination of unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants.	<p>During the reporting period, 7 projects that reduce the unintentional release of dioxins and furans from medical waste, e-waste, and municipal waste were approved at a value of \$55.5 million. Additional projects addressing open burning are expected to be submitted for funding during the next reporting period.</p> <p>COP 8 update</p> <p>The GEF 6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and waste strategy the introduction of BAT/BEP is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 1,103.08 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p>
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Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxin, Furans and Other Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-6	SC-6/9	4	Requests the Secretariat and the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Toolkit experts contribute to the development of a training programme on the revised Toolkit in support of data comparability and consistency of time trends	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention.

			and also requests the Secretariat to organize, within available resources, awareness raising and training activities on the revised Toolkit;	
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Article 7 - Implementation plans

Preparation and updating of national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-1	SC-1/12	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, recognizing the importance of national implementation plans to a Party's ability to implement its obligations under the Convention, to support the regular review and updating of national implementation plans in accordance with the guidance adopted under paragraph 1 above.	<p>The GEF Council, at its 16th Session in November 2000, decided that "should the GEF be the financial mechanism for the legal agreement it would be willing to initiate early action regarding the proposed enabling activities with existing resources" mainly by supporting two types of activities: 1). development and strengthening of capacity aimed at enabling the recipient country to fulfill its obligations under the POPs Convention. These country-specific enabling activities will be eligible for full funding of agreed costs; and 2) on-the-ground interventions aimed at implementing specific phase-out and remediation measures at national and/or regional levels, including targeted capacity building and investments. This second category of GEF interventions will be eligible for GEF incremental costs funding.</p> <p>In its decision GEF/C.17/4, the Council approved Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as an early response for assisting developing countries and countries with</p>

				<p>economies in transition to implement measures to fulfill their obligations under the Convention. The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of this assistance, including through the appropriate dissemination of relevant information at the Diplomatic Conference that would be held in Stockholm in May 2001 for the adoption of the Convention. GEF-3 efforts focused on supporting the development of NIPs as required in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>As of August 2012, the GEF has assisted 139 countries to inventory their POPs and develop priority interventions to reduce or eliminate releases of these chemicals to the environment. 108 countries have formally submitted their NIPs to the Stockholm Convention. These efforts have also raised awareness and built institutional capacities for a comprehensive approach to toxic chemical management.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u></p> <p>During the reporting period an additional 43 National Implementation Plans were funded by the GEF.</p> <p>COP 8 Update:</p> <p>During the reporting period, 7 countries received funding for NIP updates.</p>
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COP-4	SC-4/28	1	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the Convention, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, to help them to prepare or update their national implementation plans and to comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention.	<p>The preparation and update of NIPs is included in the draft GEF-5 Strategy for chemicals, objective 1, outcome 5, and paragraph 44. An allocation of \$25 million was included in the GEF-5 replenishment.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>In the GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy \$20 million has been allocated for NIPs (for new parties) and NIP updates.</p>
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Funding of priorities listed in national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	11	Requests the Global Environment Facility as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis to give special consideration to those activities relevant to the sound management of chemicals identified as priorities in national implementation plans when deciding on the funding of activities under the Convention.	Where possible, GEF activities identify and address the needs to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals, which has been listed as focal area indicators.
	SC-3/16	12	Requests the Global Environment Facility to give special consideration to support for those activities identified as priorities in national implementation plans which promote capacity-building in sound chemicals management, so as to enhance synergies in the implementation of different	<p>In GEF-4 projects that supported POPs and mercury management and elimination in the health care sector were funded.</p> <p>In GEF-5, the GEF encourages projects that exploit synergies within the Chemicals focal area and with other focal areas such as climate change and</p>

			<p>multilateral environment agreements and further strengthen the links between environment and development objectives.</p>	<p>international waters to maximize global environmental benefits.</p> <p>The GEF approved a project in GEF for co-reduction of CO₂, POPs and mercury, and is exploring the possible way of operationalizing POPs/ODS co-destruction to realize POPs/GHG emission reduction.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>In GEF 6 several projects that support both the Minamata Convention and the Stockholm Convention have been funded as they bring synergies to the two conventions. Additionally, the Africa Health Observatories project specifically targets synergies among the chemicals and waste conventions.</p>
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Article 8 - Information exchange

Listing of new chemicals

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-5	SC-5/23	4	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to support activities in respect of the newly listed chemicals and invites other international financial institutions to do so.	The GEF has approved 16 enabling activities during the reporting period, to update the National Implementation Plans. 2 additional EA's were approved for parties who have not yet developed their NIPs and 2 more NIP update projects were approved as components in FSPs. The full list of projects is included in Annex 2.

				<p>One project in China, in addition to reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, addresses PBDE's through the sound management of electronic and electric waste.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>During the reporting period, 7 countries received funding for NIP updates. Additionally projects that seek to address PFOS and PDBEs have been funded in the reporting period.</p>
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Article 9 - Information exchange

Clearing-house mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-4	SC-4/28	5	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, including its principal entity the Global Environment Facility, and invites other relevant international financial institutions and others from the donor community to provide the financial resources, within their mandates, necessary for Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition, Stockholm Convention regional centers and other interested stakeholders to carry out projects aimed at improving information exchange at the regional and national levels and to set up clearing-house mechanism nodes as described in the note by the Secretariat on the	Information generation, management, and exchange, as capacity building more generally, is relevant and cuts across all objectives and outcomes in the draft GEF-5 Strategy. For example it is the norm that a project addressing POPs waste management and disposal would put in place a data management system. Projects that aim at demonstrating and promoting alternatives to specific POPs have strong information dissemination components, etc. Country – driven, Standalone projects for information exchange activities could be supported within the GEF's mandate as per objective 1, outcome 5, of the draft GEF - 5 Chemicals strategy.

			possible role of the clearing-house mechanism at the national and regional levels. ¹¹	
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Article 12 - Technical assistance

Technical assistance and technology transfer

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-1	SC-1/15	1	Adopts the guidance on technical assistance contained in the annex to the present decision and recommends its use by Parties and the financial mechanism of the Convention.	Providing technical assistance to recipient countries has been considered in all of GEF's POPs strategies across replenishment phases.
COP-5	SC-5/23	11	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and parties in a position to do so to provide funds necessary to facilitate the technical assistance and technology transfer to be provided to developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition.	<p>All projects approved in the reporting period provide Technical Assistance to countries and in a number of projects BAT/BEP for the reduction of dioxins and furans are being implemented in the health care waste management sector, the pulp and paper sector, municipal and e-waste management and others. IVM is being introduced in one project approved during the reporting period.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>GEF projects during the reporting period will introduce manufacturing alternatives for PFOS as well as seek ways to reduce POPs by</p>

¹¹ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/20.

				demonstrating green/sustainable manufacturing of alternatives.
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Regional Centres

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	10	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.	<p>Regional centers are participating in GEF projects through implementing agencies.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u> The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy encourages parties in the development of their projects to implement the Stockholm convention to consider including the regional centers in the design and implementation phase of the projects.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>A number of countries use the regional centers to execute GEF funded projects including the Africa Health Observatories project.</p>
COP-5	SC-5/23	7	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plans.	<p>Parties and agencies are encouraged to work with the regional centers set up by the Convention for inputs into design of the projects and execution during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The decision to include the regional centers is ultimately the Parties' in the development and execution of their projects. The GEF has agreed with the Convention Secretariat to continue to strengthen the role of the regional centers and it</p>

COP-6				<p>is expected that projects utilizing the regional centers will be reported upon during the next reporting period.</p> <p>In this period regional centers in Africa are involved in the design and execution of an e-waste project.</p>
	SC-6/16	11	Invites parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plan aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention;	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for Regional Centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage</p>

COP-6	SC-6/20	6	Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12;	<p>The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for Regional Centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage</p>

Needs Assessment

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-2	SC-2/12	Annex, 5 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.

COP-3			gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	
	SC-3/15	Annex, 7 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.
	SC-3/16	13	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to support, within its project activities, the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to estimate the costs and funding needs of activities in their national implementation plans.	GEF supports such activities if proposed in their NIP development proposals.
COP-5	SC-5/22	12	<i>Invites</i> parties, the Global Environment Facility and relevant international and non-governmental organizations to provide information to the Secretariat on their views of and experiences in applying the methodology used to undertake the needs assessment, including information on priority setting in national implementation plans as appropriate, for the continuous improvement of the methodology;	<p>The Secretariat of the Conventions officially invited the GEF Secretariat to comment on the methodology used for the assessment of funding needs in 2012. The GEF also facilitated responses from the GEF network of agencies on the methodology.</p> <p>The Secretariat has provided all required information to aid in the preparation of the report to the COP.</p>
COP-6	SC-6/17	2	Requests the Secretariat to transmit that report to the Global Environment Facility for consideration during the sixth replenishment	The GEF received the report and used it in the development of the GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy.

			process of the Global Environment Facility and for action as appropriate;	
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Article 13 - Financial resources and mechanisms

General additional guidance to the Financial Mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9 and SC-2/11.	Noted
COP-4	SC-4/27	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9, SC-2/11 and SC-3/16.	Noted
	SC-4/28	3	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, when implementing the guidance to the financial mechanism adopted by the Conference in decision SC-1/9, to take into account the priorities identified by Parties in their implementation plans transmitted to the Conference of the Parties.	Country-driven activities within the GEF's mandate can be further considered and would be eligible as per paragraph 35 of the draft chemicals strategy for GEF-5. Central to past GEF strategies is that interventions are based on priorities identified in a country's NIP. This principle is repeated in GEF-5 strategies for chemicals.
COP-5	SC-5/23	1	Requests the Secretariat to prepare consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	The GEF will work with the Secretariat of Conventions to develop a joint proposal on the consolidated guidance.
	SC-5/23	2	Decides to update the consolidated guidance every four years starting from the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the	No action required from the GEF.

			Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	
	SC-5/23	10	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, when providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans.	<p>During the reporting period a number of first time post-NIP implementation projects were approved. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in developing work programs.</p> <p>Fourteen post NIP implementation projects were approved in countries that had not yet received funding for implementation of activities contained in their NIPs. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in constituting work programs.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u></p> <p>The GEF continues to apply this guidance along with others in the approval of projects for funding.</p>

Article 14 - Interim financial arrangements

General additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-2	SC-2/11	3	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties a more in-depth analysis of its financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.	<p>Each GEF report to the COP provides an in-depth analysis of GEF financing and co-financing in the POPs portfolio, details of the reports can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/POPs_reports</p> <p><u>COP 7 update:</u></p>

			The 5 th GEF Assembly adopted a revised policy on co-financing which can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_procedures/co-financing
SC-2/11	4	Invites the Global Environment Facility to use its network in identifying other sources of finance for persistent organic pollutant activities and to continue to develop operational requirements which facilitate and guide the approach and actions of its implementing agencies and executing agencies to proactively assist in mobilizing other sources of financing for persistent organic pollutants projects from multilateral and bilateral sources and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector.	The GEF is using its funding to leverage other sources of finance from both public and private sectors. Public sector co-financier includes national and local government, GEF Agencies, NGOs, other multilateral and bilateral partners. Private sector co-financier mainly includes industrial sectors and industry associations.
SC-2/11	5	Requests the Global Environment Facility to clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the persistent organic pollutants focal area.	The COP requested the GEF to “clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the POPs focal area”. One of the policy recommendations approved in the context of the GEF replenishment is that the GEF Secretariat and GEF agencies should prepare clearer operational guidelines for the application of the incremental cost principle in GEF operations for each focal area. As a follow up, and in response to the Evaluation of Incremental Cost Assessment prepared by the GEF Office of Evaluation, the GEF Council at its meeting in December 2006 requested the GEF Secretariat to prepare new operational guidelines that respond, amongst other things, to

				<p>the need to simplify the demonstration of project baseline, incremental costs, and co-funding. This is work in progress and the GEF will report more fully on the outcomes of this work and its implications for the POPs focal area in its report to COP-4. In the meanwhile, and without prejudice to further GEF Council decisions, it is possible to make general statements about the GEF's approach to incremental costs in the POPs focal area.</p> <p>The GEF, in the original policy covering incremental costs¹², defines incremental costs as the costs of the additional national action beyond what is strictly necessary for a country to achieve its own national development goal, but that is nevertheless necessary to generate global environmental benefits. This requires an estimate of the sustainable development baseline, and of the costs of the GEF supported alternative. The difference in costs between the baseline and the alternative course of action (the "project", or program) constitutes the incremental costs.</p> <p>In practical terms, the determination of GEF funding of incremental costs involves negotiation and flexibility. The policy paper cited above refers to the "approach to estimating agreed full incremental costs". The words "approach" and "estimate" clearly points to the fact that the determination of incremental costs is not a</p>
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¹² "Incremental Costs", GEF/C.7/Inf.5, 1996 - <http://www.thegef.org/council/council7/c7inf5.htm>

				<p>formulaic¹³ exercise. The word “agreed” conveys that the determination of incremental costs is not imposed, but is a negotiation between project proponents and the GEF and other project cofinanciers (The GEF policy refers to “technical negotiations between the GEF and the recipients”).)</p> <p>One conceptual issue when applying the incremental cost principle to POPs is that the estimate of incremental cost is most useful and straightforward where it “involves a comparison between two projects or programs that provide the same service¹⁴”. In the case of interventions that address the disposal of POPs and POPs-containing wastes, there is often no such baseline on which to base a comparison. Secondly, although there are domestic benefits in terms, for example, of reduced morbidity and health care costs that can accrue from the GEF intervention, these are not always understood or taken into consideration. Moreover, even if it can be agreed in principle that a particular POPs reduction intervention will generate both local and global benefits, it is not technically feasible to develop a “formula” that would help in apportioning these benefits and related costs.</p>
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¹³ It should be noted that in general the GEF has not defined negative lists of items that could never be covered by GEF funding. There are a few exceptions: i) For enabling activities (NIP development), vehicle purchase is normally excluded, and the procurement of laboratory equipment is capped at 5% of the GEF grant; and ii) The GEF Council has expressed the view that, whilst the closure of plants of POPs producing chemicals was a desirable outcome that could be part of a GEF project, the GEF could not finance the loss of revenues or compensate workers from such closures.

¹⁴ Ahuja D., *The incremental cost of climate change mitigation projects*, GEF Working Paper #9, 1993

				<p><u>Update to information provided at COP 3</u></p> <p>The GEF COP 3 report included a discussion of the approach to applying the incremental costs principle in the POPs focal area. In addition, and complementary to that discussion, the GEF Council adopted in June 2007 <i>revised Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle</i>. The guidelines provide for a simplified demonstration of the “business-as-usual” scenario, and a discussion of “incremental reasoning” that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The “incremental costs analysis annex” is no longer a requirement.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>In May 2014, in response to Policy recommendations for the GEF 6th Replenishment, the GEF Council approved a Co-financing Policy (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.09_Co-Financing_Policy_May_6_2014_1.pdf), which applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the Least Developed</p>
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				<p>Countries Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF-financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF-financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF-financed projects, including how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and •strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society. <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF Partner Agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF full-size projects (FSPs), medium-side projects (MSPs), and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for GEF enabling activities. It</p>
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			notes that requirements for GEF Agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.
SC-2/11	6	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to dedicate a section of its website on Operational Programme 14 to guidance on how to apply for funding and to finalize as soon as possible its operations manual related to the Stockholm Convention.	The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of its assistance to Parties of Stockholm Convention by announcing the application procedures through website and other meetings with OFPs.
SC-2/11	7	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to consider the guidance from the Conference of the Parties on incremental costs.	COP guidance was taken into account while finalizing GEF programming documents. The GEF Secretariat attempts to ensure that the guidelines and information requirements are followed in project design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
SC-2/11	8	Notes that the Resource Allocation Framework of the Global Environment Facility is not currently applied to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and invites the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Convention Secretariat with regard to its future work on the Resource Allocation Framework as it relates to the Convention without prejudice to any further decision on the application of the Resource Allocation Framework to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and to report on this issue to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.	<p>The COP requested the GEF to report on the development of the Resource Allocation Framework. With the successful conclusion of the fourth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, the RAF is being implemented, initially for the focal areas of biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p>The policy recommendations approved by the replenishment negotiations and endorsed by the GEF Council instruct the GEF Secretariat to “work to develop a GEF-wide RAF based on global environmental priorities and country-level performance relevant to those priorities”. The policy recommendations further provide that “there will be an independent mid-term review of the RAF to be considered by the Council in</p>

				<p>November/December 2008, at which time the Council will review the Secretariat's progress in developing indicators for the other focal areas. Taking into account (i) the findings of the mid-term review, (ii) the progress in developing indicators for other focal areas, and (iii) subsequent decisions by the Council on the GEF-wide RAF framework, the Secretariat will implement a GEF-wide RAF by 2010, if feasible."</p> <p>National focal points in GEF-recipient countries are expected to play an important role in facilitating a consultative process in their respective countries that leads to the best use of resources. The GEF Council has expanded support for GEF national focal point development and national capacity building so that countries can better address global environmental challenges and strengthen their capacities to work through the RAF approach. To this end, two new initiatives – Country Support Program (CSP) for Focal Points and the GEF National Dialogue Initiative – have provided opportunities for stakeholders to seek clarification and provide feedback about the RAF.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the first meeting to increase familiarity with RAF was held with the POPs inter-agency task force, in which the Stockholm Convention Secretariat participated. No further directly related activities took place during the reporting period. The GEF Secretariat will</p>
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			continue to consult with the Stockholm Secretariat on this matter.
SC-2/11	10	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties of the ways in which the Global Environment Facility might support the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity necessary for specific project execution in developing countries and countries with economies in transition necessary to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	<p>Past experience with GEF and other projects shows that the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity is best conducted in the framework of larger programs where procurement or capacity is not the end in itself, but rather a means to reaching a broader goal (here, specifically, POPs reduction and elimination). In particular, experience shows that the likelihood of such efforts being sustainable is greatly enhanced when they take place in a broader context.</p> <p>In general, most GEF FSPs that aim to implement alternatives to replace POPs or that aim to remove and dispose of POPs containing waste include elements of scientific and technical capacity development. For example, one project is concerned with promoting various measures, including bait systems and alternative construction technologies and practices to replace the use of POPs pesticides used for termite control. This includes a modest research and development component to enhance the demonstration of the applicability of the selected alternatives to local conditions. Another project on PCB management includes training of government and electric utilities personnel on various aspects of PCB monitoring, including sampling, data evaluation, and quality assurance/quality control. The same</p>

COP-3				<p>project includes the use of ground penetrating radar technology to locate PCB burial sites, and will also introduce thermal desorption technology for the treatment of relatively low level contaminated soils. In another project dealing with PCB management, the GEF will co-finance the upgrade and strengthening of existing laboratories for POPs analysis. This also constitutes a small portion of the funding allocated to a project dealing with the demonstration of alternatives to DDT for vector control. Such projects typically also include training on integrated malaria vector control techniques and introduce geographical information systems to analyze malaria epidemiology and entomological and other data. Finally, two GEF projects are supporting the introduction of available non-combustion technologies to destroy POPs, and yet another project will support research and development in two developing countries to verify the efficacy of low-cost technologies for site remediation.</p>
	SC-3/16	3	<p>Welcomes the ongoing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility and also welcomes in particular the streamlining of its project cycle, its review of focal area strategies and priority setting and its increased emphasis on the sound management of chemicals.</p>	<p>No action required from the GEF.</p>

SC-3/16	8	Welcomes the Global Environment Facility's shift in emphasis from support for the preparation of national implementation plans to the implementation of those plans and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to streamline its project cycle so that persistent organic pollutant projects can be developed and implemented on a priority basis.	No action required from the GEF.
SC-3/16	9	Welcomes the co-financing analysis of the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting and urges the Global Environment Facility to take into full consideration the different characteristics of projects when establishing its co-financing requirements.	<p>No action required from the GEF.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u> The 5th GEF Assembly revised the co-financing policy of the GEF. The policy can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_procedures/co-financing</p> <p><u>COP 8 update:</u></p> <p>In May 2014, in response to Policy recommendations for the GEF 6th Replenishment, the GEF Council approved a Co-financing Policy (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.09_Co-Financing_Policy_May_6_2014_1.pdf), which applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the Least Developed</p>

				<p>Countries Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF-financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF-financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF-financed projects, including how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and •strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society. <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF Partner Agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF full-size projects (FSPs), medium-size projects (MSPs), and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for GEF enabling activities. It</p>
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COP-4				notes that requirements for GEF Agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.
	SC-4/27	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Convention Secretariat are appropriately informed and consulted in a timely manner on any further developments with regard to the Resource Allocation Framework that involve the persistent organic pollutant focal area.	<p>Noted</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u> There has been no change to the system for transparent allocation of resources STAR (which has replaced RAF) in regard to POPS.</p> <p>COP 8 Update:</p> <p>The 5th GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR in regards to the Stockholm Convention.</p>
	SC-4/27	4	Welcomes the continuing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility as they relate to the streamlining of the project cycle and urges the Global Environment Facility to continue such efforts.	<p>No action required from the GEF.</p> <p><u>COP 7 Update:</u> During the reporting period reforms to the project cycle have been made including reducing the level of information required at the PIF stage, making the request for project preparation automatic on approval of a PIF, raising the ceiling of medium sized projects to \$2 Million. Additional reforms are ongoing including developing a cancellation policy for projects that exceed the 18 month timeframe for development. These will be reported in the update at COP 8.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p>

				<p>The GEF Council approved amendments to the Cancellation Policy in June 2015. The Policy aims to improve the GEF's operational efficiency by requiring effective management of the portfolio, providing incentives for the timely preparation, processing and implementation of projects, and clarifying criteria and requirements for the cancellation or suspension of projects.</p> <p>The Policy establishes (i) the rules and procedures to cancel or suspend the GEF projects or programs; (ii) the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties – GEF Secretariat (CEO), Partner Agencies, Country Operational Focal points, and Trustee – at each stage of the project cycle; and (iii) the exception to the rule and the criteria.</p> <p>This Policy applies to Full-sized Projects and Programs whose PIFs or PFDs were included in (1) the Work Program approved at the October 2014 Council Meeting and (2) all Work Programs approved after October 2014. It also applies to MSPs whose PIFs were approved after June 4, 2015.</p> <p>As a result of this, the following POPs projects was cancelled:</p> <p>Kazakhstan – PMIS 3982, Elimination of POPS Waste, implemented by the World Bank.</p>
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COP-5				Cancelled project amount - \$10,350,000 ; Cancelled agency fee – 1,035,000
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	SC-5/24	5	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	The GEF is working with the Secretariat of the Convention on the preparation of the planned evaluation of the effectiveness of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council. Details on the cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention are provided in paragraphs 12-19 in this report.
COP-6	SC-6/20	2	Requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the general guidance to the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-1/9, to continue to support eligible parties to the Convention in their efforts to develop plans for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and to review and update, as appropriate, those implementation plans on a periodic basis;	During the reporting period 12 requests were received and funded for review and updating of National Implementation Plans and 2 requests for National Implementation Plans were received and funded. These “initial NIPs” covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention. COP 8 update 6 Parties requested resources for the update and review of their national implementation plans. A description of these is provided in annex 2 of this report.
	SC-6/20	3	Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the	The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy, Program 4 adopts the guidance provided as follows: 35. In accordance with Convention Guidance, the programme will take into account the specific

		<p>forthcoming two biennium, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025;</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question;</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II</p>	<p>deadlines set forth in the Convention, including the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025</p> <p>(b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party</p>
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			<p>of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party;</p>	<p>36. In addition to time bound areas above, in response to Convention Guidance, and in areas where the activity has a direct benefit to a convention obligation, the GEF may support the following initiatives under this program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Elimination of stockpiles, and where applicable production of DDT, obsolete pesticides and new POPs (Article 6) (b) Management and phase out POPs (c) Environmentally sound management of POPs-containing wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and its relevant technical guidelines (d) Reduction of emissions of unintentional POPs (UPOPs) (Article 5) (e) Introduction of alternatives to DDT for vector control including approaches to improve their safe and rational use for public health (f) Introduction of non-chemical alternatives (g) Integrated pesticide management including in the context of food security (h) Application of green industry, or sound chemicals management along the supply chain (i) Design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances and waste <p>37. Projects with significant investment, for example, treatment technologies such as alternatives to large-scale incineration, implementation of supply chain management and Green Chemistry, may be considered when there</p>
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			<p>are both large-scale leveraging of national and bilateral resources and strong long-term national commitments.</p> <p>COP 8 Update</p> <p>During the reporting period, close to 60% of the resources were aimed at PCB elimination and UPOPS reduction. The portfolio targets 10,500 tons of PCB and over 1100 gTEQ of UPOPS.</p>
SC-6/20	5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;</p> <p>(b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention,</p>	<p>a. The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and waste agenda. This has been accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPS and ODS focal areas with a Chemicals and Waste focal area that integrates the work of the GEF on Chemicals in Waste and insures integrated and synergistic programming. In regard to the Small Grants Program the GEF 6 Small Grants Programming document has the following provisions for chemicals and waste :</p> <p>Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition</p> <p>45. SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners such as IPEN, as well as new partnerships including with government agencies,</p>

		<p>while within its mandate exploring how to mobilize further financial resources for chemicals and wastes;</p> <p>(e) To consider increasing, in the sixth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, the overall amount of funding accorded to the chemicals focal area;</p>	<p>research institutions, private sector and international agencies such as UNIDO and WHO. SGP will seek to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level through initially producer-consumer agreements eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries - Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe – could be converted to the use of alternative gold mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.</p> <p>b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their national implementation plans are afforded priority.</p> <p>c. During the reporting period 12 Parties requested funding to update their national implementation plans and 2 Parties requested funding for their first national implementation plan. In all these projects the GEF encourage the Parties to include all chemicals currently listed in the Convention as well as newly listed chemicals which were not yet in force and chemicals likely to be listed at COP 7.</p> <p>d. In GEF 5, 375M was allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of the GEF 5, 369M had been allocated to projects for the Stockholm Convention. These projects indirectly funded the Basel Convention when they dealt with the</p>
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				<p>environmentally sound management of POPS waste. Some projects also addressed multiple chemicals issues for example POPs and mercury emissions from health care waste while other projects addressed multiple environmental issues including POPS and Climate Change, specifically energy efficiency.</p> <p>e. The GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Focal area has 554M allocated to it. This is the third largest focal area of the GEF after Biodiversity and Climate Change.</p>
	SC-6/20	8	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, information on the implementation of the complete set of guidance referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of the present decision.</p>	<p>A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of this report.</p>

Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP-3	SC-3/16	2	<p>Welcomes the successful fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility along with the increased level of the funding for persistent organic pollutants within that replenishment.</p>	<p>No Action required from the GEF</p>

COP-4	SC-3/16	7	Decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessments of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the convention shall be an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	The GEF uses the needs assessment as an input into the replenishment process.
	SC-4/27	2	Calls on developed countries, in the context of the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, being aware of the funding needs assessment ¹⁵ and in the light of the current and possible future listing of new persistent organic pollutants, to make all efforts to make adequate financial resources available in accordance with their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	No action required from the GEF.
COP-5	SC-5/25	2	Requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the third review of the financial mechanism and submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixth meeting.	GEF is cooperating with the Secretariat of the Convention and independent evaluators to provide all necessary information to facilitate the review of the financial mechanism.

Article 16 - Effectiveness evaluation

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
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¹⁵ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27.

COP-2	SC-2/11	9	Requests the Global Environment Facility to work with the Convention Secretariat to determine an appropriate approach for capacity-building for developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in the process of effectiveness evaluation pursuant to Article 16 of the Convention.	<p>The GEF has consulted regularly with the Stockholm Secretariat on this issue. As the COP will be considering for adoption at its third session the draft implementation plan for the global monitoring plan for the first effectiveness evaluation, the GEF will continue to keep a watchful brief with a view to defining support that may be provided for country driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate.</p> <p>Through support to the project "Assessment of existing capacity and capacity building needs to analyze POPs in developing countries", with co-financing from Canada, Germany and Japan, the GEF has already taken steps that contribute to this effort. The project, which is nearing completion, has led to the development of a database of existing laboratory capacity and a number of training tools and guidance material, and has worked on various aspects of POPs analysis with selected laboratories in Africa, Latin America, and South East Asia.</p>
	SC-2/13	10	Agrees that immediate actions for long-term funding arrangements, including capacity-building to implement the global monitoring plan, should be started, taking into account gaps in information between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities to enable long-term evaluation of the Convention in accordance	No action required from the GEF.

COP-3			with the provisions of its Article 13 on the financial mechanism.	
	SC-3/16	6	Invites the Global Environment Facility to incorporate activities related to the global monitoring plan and capacity-building in developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition as priorities for providing financial support.	In response to the COP, reference to the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) was made in the GEF-4 strategy for POPs and discussions were held with the Convention Secretariat and UNEP to ascertain how best the GEF could provide support to this effort through country driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. It was envisaged that the GEF might support a limited number of sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the GMP. To date, the GEF Secretariat has received requests for four PIF that were processed expeditiously for approval for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The full project document for the latter was recently submitted for CEO endorsement and is approved at time of writing.
COP-4	SC-4/28	2	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support for further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the global	The GEF supported 4 sub-regional medium-sized projects to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the GMP for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for SIDS. One additional project

COP-5			monitoring report prepared in connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. ¹⁶	has been recently submitted by UNEP and will include monitoring of new POPs. This project is under review.
	SC-4/31	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support to further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the first monitoring report.	
	SC-5/23	8	Further requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to enable the collection of data on all indicators stipulated in the effectiveness evaluation framework set out in the annex to the note by the Secretariat on effectiveness evaluation. ¹⁷	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the GMP. In this period the GEF has worked bilaterally with UNEP to develop and scale up the GMPs. At the time of this report these projects were submitted to the GEF for funding at a total value of \$12 million.
	SC-5/23	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives, which provided data for the first monitoring report.	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the GMP. Another project was also approved for UNIDO to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories. Apart from the above-mentioned project, another project was also approved for to develop the

¹⁶ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/33.

¹⁷ UNEP/POPS/COP.5/31.

COP-6				methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.
	SC-6/18	3	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;	Noted. The GEF provided inputs into the report.

Annex 2: Synthesis of projects approved during the reporting period

Full-Sized Projects:

Country	Belarus		
Title	GEF-6 POPs Legacy and Sustainable Chemicals Management		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	8,600,000	Co-financing (\$)	38,163,000
Project Summary	<p>The project seeks to dispose of 6000 metric tons of POPs which includes PCBs and obsolete POPS. The project is very representative of UNDP's portfolio in this area in that it proposes a path forward to enable the country to deal with stockpiles of POPs chemicals and phase out the use of chemicals in use. This project will collect and dispose of PCB and POPs. It will also assist in the setup of a system to facilitate the environmentally sound management of PCB that is still in equipment that is being used in the electricity generation and transmission sector. The management system includes developing a full inventory of equipment that contains POPs, setting up a maintenance plan so that contamination of non-PCB containing equipment is prevented and a plan to safely dispose of them at the end of life. This will enable Belarus to meet its 2025 PCB targets of the Stockholm Convention in a sustainable manner. The project will also develop the update to the National Implementation plan. The project is being proposed at a cost effectiveness of \$1.40/kg of POPS which is at the lower end of the range for these types of project.</p>		

Country	Cameroon		
Title	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon (Resubmission)		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	AfDB	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)	
GEF Funding (\$)	7,953,880 (CW: 6,222,018)	Co-financing (\$)	115,000,000 (CW: 52,000,000)
Project Summary	<p>The project seeks to address the root causes of environmental degradation in Cameroon's urban areas to decrease pollution and GHG emissions through integrated management practices. The project comprises a consistent integrated approach to low-emission and sustainable urban development, ranging from sustainable planning at the city-level in Douala and Yaounde, as a central aspect of sustainable</p>		

	<p>urban development, to investments in waste management practices that would deal with chemicals as well as GHG emission reductions. These project components will be complemented through the establishment of the appropriate policy and legal frameworks that encourage sustainable chemicals and waste management, including by focusing on long-term solutions to reduce waste production. This project is considered to be transformative as it seeks to develop and pilot strategies for long-term low-carbon city development for eventual replication in four other cities, serving as an innovative example of an integrated solution approach to environmental degradation. The project will result in global environmental benefits of an estimated 2.5 million tCO₂e direct emission reductions, a 20 g-TEQ/year reduction in releases of dioxins and furans (UPOPs) and 2.5 tonnes of mercury reduction.</p>
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Country	China		
Title	UPOPs Reduction through BAT/BEP and PPP-based Industry Chain Management in Secondary Copper Production Sector in China		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	12,900,000	Co-financing (\$)	52,450,000
Project Summary	<p>The project seeks to reduce unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs), including dioxins, furans and hexachlorobenzene (HCB), released from the secondary copper production sector in China. UPOPs are generated from this sector when recycled copper is melted with other components like plastics on the outside of the copper wire. China's secondary copper sector is becoming increasingly important due to the demand for copper and the decreasing copper mine resources globally. As a result, it is likely that if the emissions from this sector are not addressed, they will become a significant source of UPOPs emissions not only in China but in other countries that have similar processing. This project will directly result in an estimated 11.88 g-TEQ UPOPs reduction through demonstration activities at two pilot plants. In addition through incentive schemes, the project will promote technological transformations at some key secondary copper enterprises to achieve a dioxin emission reduction target of 118.8 g-TEQ. As a result of the implementation of the National Replication Program under component 3, the total dioxin reduction in the secondary copper production sector nationwide will reach up to 396 g-TEQ. The project features a public private partnership and will contribute to the convention obligations under the Stockholm Convention.</p>		

Country	China
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Title	Reduction and Phase-out of PFOS in Priority Sectors in China		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	World Bank	
	Execution Agency	-	
GEF Funding (\$)	24,550,000	Co-financing (\$)	145,300,000
Project Summary	<p>The project will be implemented at the level of the PFOS producers in developing suitable alternatives and to work with the ultimate users to support them with the conversion. Where alternatives are not available, the project will promote BAT/BEP through a number of demonstration project, so that PFOS is produced and used in ways that minimize human health impact and environmental releases. The annual PFOSF production and consumption will be reduced by 55-65 metric tons. However it should be noted that this amount translate to at least 100,000 metric tons of PFOS-containing products and materials. The cost effectiveness of the project should be measured against 100,000 metric tons of PFOS-containing materials which are classified as POPs waste under the Stockholm Convention.</p>		

Country	Colombia		
Title	Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	
GEF Funding (\$)	5,950,000	Co-financing (\$)	32,915,018
Project Summary	<p>The project will contribute to the convention obligations of the country in two chemicals conventions, the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and takes advantage of the integrated chemicals and waste focal area and seeks to introduce BAT/BEP to reduce the release of UPOPs and mercury from the treatment of healthcare waste, the processing of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, secondary metal processing and biomass burning. The project takes a holistic approach to achieve environmentally sound management of UPOPs and mercury-generating waste in the country. This holistic approach makes the project innovative. The global environmental benefits of the project include an estimated 100 g-TEQ reduction of UPOPs reduction and mercury reduction that will be assessed during the PPG phase. In addition to demonstrating environmentally sound management of UPOPs and mercury, the project will strengthen the institutional, administrative, legal, technical, and regulatory framework for managing these harmful chemicals. This capacity building will contribute to the sustainability of the project. Additionally, the inventory of dioxins and furans from this project will be</p>		

	incorporated into the country's National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention.
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Country	Ecuador		
Title	National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency		
GEF Funding (\$)	8,690,000	Co-financing (\$)	36,113,702
Project Summary	<p>The project will protect human health and the environment by adopting environmentally sound management and live cycle management approach of chemical substances in Ecuador, including POPs and mercury. The components of the project to reduce POPs will address stockpiles of POPs pesticides, new POPs, and UPOPs from open burning of the municipal waste, health care waste, and agriculture sectors. The project will also identify and develop management plans for contaminated sites of POPs and mercury. The components of the project addressing mercury will cover priority sectors including the artisanal and small scale gold mining sector (ASGM) and mercury containing products. The ASGM component will help miners access financing through setting up an innovative fund that will help connect miners to commercial financing for mercury free technology. The project will result in global environmental benefits of an estimated 150 tonnes POPs and 3.14 tonnes mercury reduction.</p>		

Country	Georgia		
Title	PCB-Free Electricity Distribution in Georgia		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,050,000	Co-financing (\$)	17,620,000
Project Summary	<p>The project aims at consolidating Georgia's ongoing and planned future activities towards meeting the Stockholm Convention obligations with regards to PCB elimination and ensuring, in this phase, the safe management of the PCBs attributed to the upgrading of the country's electricity distribution networks. It is anticipated that the proposed project will safely dispose of 100 tonnes of pure PCB oils and 200 tonnes associated with equipment. It will also render harmless an additional 1,000 tonnes of PCB contaminated oil from global circulation. The introduction and application of PCB neutralization mobile technologies in Georgia and the ability of involved companies to continue, beyond project phase out, the operations of PCB clean-up from electricity distribution network are both perceived as innovative and sustainable.</p>		

	Furthermore, the replication of the results and outcomes in other sectors holding PCB contaminated equipment as well as the scaling-up at the regional level are both highly likely.
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Country	Honduras		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Risks Associated with their Final Disposal		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	The Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, the Environment and Mines (SERNA)	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,570,000	Co-financing (\$)	10,420,000
Project Summary	This project will address priorities identified in NIP by strengthening institutional capacities; updating and implementation of regulations on the Environmentally Sound Management of chemicals and products containing chemicals (including PCBs, POPs flame retardants in vehicles, POPs contaminated sites/soils, Extended Producer Responsibility, etc.); establishment of PPPs for hazardous waste management and disposal; enhancement of Capacity of National Management Committee on sound management of chemicals with emerging POPs issues taken up in the national agenda; and strengthened analytical capacity of the Center for Study and Control of Contaminants, the lead agency responsible for issues of chemical pollutants, to allow the monitoring of the SMC/POPs regulatory framework. The project will also implement the management and elimination of PCB and new POPs. PCB will be decontaminated and disposed of through PPP. As for new POPs, the activities include technical manuals and guidelines issued for new POPs, and several pilot projects on sound disposal of vehicle foams with Extended Producers Responsibility schemes, co-processing of waste in cement kilns, and BAT/BEP treatment of healthcare waste. By the end of project, 5 tonnes of PBDE-containing products, 30 tonnes of POPs pesticides and 60 tonnes of PCB stokes will be disposed.		

Country	Jordan		
Title	Reduction and Elimination of POPs and Other Chemical Releases through Implementation of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste, Healthcare Waste and Priority U-POPs Release Sources Associated with General Waste Management Activities		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment	
GEF Funding (\$)	5,240,000	Co-financing (\$)	24,150,000
Project Summary	The project aims at supporting Jordan's efforts to improve waste management practices for mitigating the impacts of POPs and other chemical releases from e-waste and healthcare waste on environment		

	<p>and human health. To realize the above would imply the building of adequate national management and technical capacity and the successful delivery of pertinent demonstrative interventions. Accordingly, the proposed project focuses on building adequate national capacities through acquiring and implementing the latest pertinent environmentally sound practices and experiences including sustainable E-waste management and waste diversion/ recourse recovery for UPOPs reduction from healthcare and solid waste streams. The project activities also include the installation of non-combustion shredding/sterilization/autoclave units in 10 hospitals. These units aim at minimizing the production of the unintentional POPs and qualifying high capacity incineration facilities for the health care waste management in accordance with applicable international performance standards. The expected GEBs resulting from the project will include the prevention of releases of approximately 500 kg of commercial PBDE and other brominated flame retardants, and approximately 60 g TEQ of UPOPs.</p>		
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Country	Mexico		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico: Second Phase		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	SEMARNAT	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,900,000	Co-financing (\$)	20,000,000
Project Summary	<p>The project will support the phase out target for PCBs under the Stockholm Convention. The project builds off of the initial GEF funded PCB management project to address the remaining PCBs in the country. A public-private partnership for the management of PCB contaminated equipment and waste will be established through the project, including the utility sector which is a large sources of PCBs in the country. National capacity to manage PCBs will be developed which will enable the country to manage waste internally rather than shipping waste, resulting in cost effective treatment of PCBs at scale. This project will eliminate 5,000 tonnes of PCB.</p>		

Country	Montenegro		
Title	Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs in Montenegro		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	-	
GEF Funding (\$)	3,600,000	Co-financing (\$)	17,979,292
Project Summary	<p>The project addresses in a comprehensive way all issues relevant to PCBs management aiming at the final disposal of PCBs and PCB contaminated</p>		

	waste. It takes into consideration the wealth of relevant guidance/experience developed under similar projects and also under the Stockholm and Basel Conventions, including the PCBs Elimination Network activities. The project adequately takes into account the major risks, in particular the fact that Montenegro is a relatively small country and a feasibility study will need to evaluate whether procuring a PCB destruction facility is justified or whether exporting the PCB/PCB waste would be more feasible.
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Country	Nigeria		
Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	-	
GEF Funding (\$)	7,080,000	Co-financing (\$)	34,666,612
Project Summary	The project seeks to reduce the exposure of Nigeria's population to PCB effects and associated risks. In particular, the project will strengthen institutional capacity and ensure access and participation of public and relevant stakeholders in workshops, media events and publications related to PCBs; establish and conduct an inventory of PCBs in 21 states in the country that were not previously covered; and establish technical infrastructure for the safe handling and disposal of PCBs, including PCB collection and treatment centers. In addition, the project would invest in the transport of PCB oil, PCB contaminated equipment and waste to the treatment facility and ensure the treatment of at least 1,500 tons of PCB contaminated material. The project will also dispose safely of 200 tons of pure PCB equipment or PCB oil.		

Country	Paraguay		
Title	Strengthening the Environmentally-sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in Paraguay		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Environment Secretariat (SEAM), UNITAR	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,203,250	Co-financing (\$)	14,485,000
Project Summary	The project will support the environmentally sound management and disposal of 700 tonnes of PCB containing equipment and waste and directly responds to the Stockholm Convention 2028 target for the phase-out of PCBs and will support the implementation of an environmentally sound management system for PCBs. The project is important and time sensitive because it responds to a large fire that occurred in October 2015 at a temporary storage site for transformers which contained PCBs. Around 6,000 transformers were burned in the fire resulting in approximately.		

Country	Paraguay		
Title	Cities-IAP: Asuncion Green City of the Americas – Pathways to Sustainability		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Environment Secretariat (SEAM)	
GEF Funding (\$)	7,493,120 (CW: 2,110,500)	Co-financing (\$)	240,340,000 (CW:1,963,384)
Project Summary	<p>This is a child project of the Cities-IAP. The overall objective is to improve the quality of life in Asuncion and deliver multiple benefits through the integration of transport and solid waste management and green infrastructure into a framework for a sustainable and resilient city. The project is expected to reduce UOPs releases by approximately 10 % as compared to the baseline through the improved management of municipal and hazardous wastes. These UOPs release reductions will be the result of the reduced open burning of wastes through closure and clean-up of dumpsites, as well as the introduction of BAT/BEP for the management, recycling and disposal of particular waste streams of concern (e.g. tires and e-waste). The CW project activities will also have co-benefits such as reduced GHG emissions from improved sustainable waste management, reduced open burning and segregation of organic from non-organic waste streams as well as reduced releases of harmful and toxic chemical substances (e.g. Mercury, Lead, etc.).</p>		

Country	Peru		
Title	Sustainable Industrial Zone Development in Peru		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of Production	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,864,000 (CW: 3,345,691)	Co-financing (\$)	36,065,000 (CW: 21,065,000)
Project Summary	<p>The project aims to support sustainable industrial development in the country through sound chemicals management and climate change mitigation. It will increase adoption of low-carbon and clean technologies and improve chemicals management in the industrial zone of Callao. This will result in reduced air pollution, as well as reductions of unintentionally produced POPs by 28.4 grams per year of toxic equivalents and GHG emissions by 1.5 million tCO₂e. The project will enhance the regulatory framework for sustainable industrial zone development and propose financial incentives for promoting the use of clean technologies and environmentally-friendly practices. It will also pilot improved energy systems for GHG mitigation, appropriate technologies and practices for chemicals and waste reduction, and community enhancement, leveraging resources from technology and green credit funds to help mobilize clean technology investments by the</p>		

	local private sector. In addition, the project will build capacity in the government for effective sustainable industrial zone planning and management, and in company managers and operators for safe chemicals management and green industry development.
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Country	Philippines		
Title	Implementation of PCB Management Programs for Electric Cooperatives and Safe e-wastes Management		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR- EMB Lead Executing Agency); National Electrification Administration (NEA); Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)	
GEF Funding (\$)	6,360,000	Co-financing (\$)	35,920,000
Project Summary	The project will address e-waste and the PCB stockpiles in electric cooperatives based on the priority in updated NIP. As for PBDE in WEEE, the project will develop the action plan, inventory, pilot facility to treat e-waste and dispose of PBDE. Local governments and private treatment facilities will work as partners to achieve the target of 1.13 tons of PBDE disposal. One of the important components of the project is to establish incentive package for informal sectors, which currently play major roles in e-waste handling. The package will include alternative livelihood, employment in formal facility and financial support (loan). The project will also validate inventory of PCB stockpiles and verify the management plan. It will develop selection criteria for the cooperatives applying for financial assistance. Twenty qualified cooperatives will serve as pilot and loan package from the National Electrification Administration or the Development Bank of the Philippines will enable the cooperatives to replace and dispose 30 tonnes of PCB per cooperative. In total, the project has a target to dispose of 600 tonnes of PCBs.		

Country	Regional (Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)		
Title	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	WHO, BRS Secretariat and Regional Centers	
GEF Funding (\$)	10,700,000	Co-financing (\$)	23,000,000
Project Summary	This project proposed to develop a prototype of national integrated health and environment observatory, including a core set of indicators		

	enabling data aggregation, to provide timely and evidence based information to predict, prevent and reduce chemicals risk to human health and the environment. The observatories will be established in existing, based on an initial capacity assessment completed under the leadership of the relevant Basel / Stockholm regional Centers; identification and prioritization of major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action; establishment of key progress indicators to measure improvements in sound chemicals and waste management; assessment of institutional/legal and capacity building needs; and, identification of priority capacity building activities. Tangible interventions foreseen include the development of integrated waste management approaches to chemicals and waste issues at national level with targeted pilot interventions to remove risks in high priority cases from wastes such as POPs and highly hazardous pesticides, PCB, electronic wastes, flame retardants such as PBDE and related compounds used in the textiles and building products sectors, specific mercury waste issues identified at national level and reduction of risks from recycling of lead acid batteries.
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Country	Regional (Guatemala, Honduras)		
Title	Integrated Environmental Management of the Rio Motagua Watershed		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources MARN Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines SERNA/MI AMBIENTE	
GEF Funding (\$)	5,329,452 (CW: 2,233,105)	Co-financing (\$)	25,774,288 (CW: 8,932,420)
Project Summary	The project is to improve the integrated water resources management of the Rio Motagua watershed and reduce land-based sources of pollution and unintentionally produced emissions from POPs to mitigate impacts on riverine and coastal-marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of the local population. This will be achieved applying the TDA/SAP methodology delivering: 1) a diagnostic analysis for the Integrated River Basin Management, 2) the development of a binational Strategic Action Program, 3) the implementation of innovative initiatives for the sustainable integrated management of water and soil resources, and 4) improving the current waste management practices leading to a reduction of U-POPs in the Rio Motagua watershed.		

Country	Senegal		
Title	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Management Initiative		
Implementation/	GEF Agency	World Bank/UNIDO	

Execution Partners	Execution Agency	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishment; Municipal Development Agency)	
GEF Funding (\$)	8,715,597 (CW: 1,376,147)	Co-financing (\$)	51,780,000 (CW: 4,580,000)
Project Summary	<p>This is a child project of Cities-IAP. The overall objective is to improve capacity to plan and implement sustainable city management practices, including climate resilience, in selected urban area. The project will promote sustainable industrial parks through the implementation of green industry approach in Greater Dakar industrial parks with specific focus on greening existing industries and creating new green industries on resource efficiency, to pilot integrated waste management in Greater Dakar Area in connection of green industries of the target industrial park and to promote new recycling industries. The potential for the application of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies will be assessed towards developing an action plan for climate smart and resilient urban development, identifying areas for future investment. Small to medium scale pilot applications and energy efficient measures that do not require large upfront investments to show techno-economic feasibility and potential for replication and scaling-up will be promoted, particularly within the Diamniado industrial zone.</p>		

Country	Thailand		
Title	Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain through Promotion of BAT/BEP to Reduce U-POPs Releases from Recycling Facilities		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Department of Primary Industries and Mines, Ministry of Industry	
GEF Funding (\$)	4,650,000	Co-financing (\$)	27,000,000
Project Summary	<p>The project will work at the small and medium enterprise level to demonstrate the effectiveness of investments into pre-treatment of scrap metal to remove plastics and substances/coatings that contain POPs, or chlorine before being recycled. This process cannot be treated at the point of smelting since it is difficult to fit furnaces with suitable emission control equipment/devices. This problem necessitates the pre-treatment of the scrap. In large smelting operations the pre-treatment is done because of cost savings from smelting un-coated/ un-entangled metals and the upfront investment cost is justifiable in developing the smelter. For small and medium operators, while the cost savings are also evident, the investment cost may be difficult to realize due to capital barriers/access to finance of these operator. In Thailand, the metal</p>		

	recycling industry is the primary source of scrap metal. This project will strengthen the business case for small and medium enterprises to make the investments on their own, including examining available financing options. If the business case can be made and proven to work then the project has the ability to be replicated by the majority of the small and medium enterprises in Thailand, thereby improving the environmental performance of the sector.
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Medium-Sized Projects:

Country	Regional (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)		
Title	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Pacific Region		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNEP	
	Execution Agency	UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch	
GEF Funding (\$)	1,995,000	Co-financing (\$)	6,448,604
Project Summary	This project aims to support implementation of the POPs Monitoring Plan in the Pacific Region. Furthermore this project will contribute to the other regional monitoring programs funded by the GEF. The aim of these projects is to monitor the environment and humans for POPs in order to monitor the success of the Stockholm Convention.		

Country	Vietnam		
Title	Application of Green Chemistry in Vietnam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the use and Release of POPs/harmful Chemicals		
Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNDP	
	Execution Agency	-	
GEF Funding (\$)	2,049,800	Co-financing (\$)	8,400,000
Project Summary	Green chemistry presents a range of options to transform the manufacturing sector to sustainably consumption and production using material and technologies that eliminates the toxic impacts of products and their eventual waste. This pilot intervention will seek to demonstrate the 12 principles of Green Chemistry in representative industries in Vietnam and build the enabling environment in which Vietnam can transform their chemicals industry. If successful the project will develop guidance that can be used by similar industries in other countries.		

Country	Global		
Title	Guidance Development and Case Study Documentation of Green Chemistry and Technologies		

Implementation/ Execution Partners	GEF Agency	UNIDO	
	Execution Agency	Yale University, National Cleaner Production Center in Brazil	
GEF Funding (\$)	1,770,000	Co-financing (\$)	6,524,000
Project Summary	<p>The project will work with established networks to raise awareness of Green Chemistry, with a focus on the private sector. The engagement will include National Cleaner Production Centers, trade associations, and business groups, Universities, Governments and NGOs. A guidance document and training will be designed to target these groups. POPs, mercury and ODS will all be addresses through the guidance materials for green chemistry approaches which will result in long term chemicals reductions and global environmental benefits.</p> <p>The project will also use a demonstration project to prove scale up of green chemistry approaches. This project will build the foundation for scale up of green chemistry globally.</p>		

Enabling Activities

Country	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Chad	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	180,000	14,000
Colombia	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNDP	250,000	0
Cuba	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Cuba	UNDP	250,000	0
Mauritania	Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	180,000	17,000

Panama	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNDP	210,000	0
Thailand	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	UNIDO	225,000	225,000

Countries supported to implement review and update of NIPs in the previous period: Algeria, Armenia, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Annex 3: List of the Reports previously submitted by the GEF to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention

Report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its seventh meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/33, January 20, 2015)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.6/22, November, 2012)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.5/24, February, 2011)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25, February 10, 2009)

Report of the GEF to the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/3, March 28, 2007)

Report of the GEF to the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/28, February 3, 2006)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/11, February 15, 2005)

Activities of the Global Environment Facility in Support of the Early Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants – Prepared for the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.7/INF/11, June 12, 2003)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.6/INF/9, June 10, 2002)

Annex 4: Data used in the preparation of the report

Table 10: Regional Distribution of CW focal area financing

Region	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant (\$)*	Co-finance (\$)*
AFR	30	41,843,926	118,696,462
AP	17	85,319,800	407,310,804
ECA	10	17,950,000	73,908,512
LAC	20	39,204,669	146,198,124
Global	2	2,770,000	6,524,000
Total	79	187,088,395	752,637,902

*: The amount does not include the amount for other focal areas such as Climate Change Mitigation, Biodiversity and International Water.

Table 11: Sources and amount of co-financing* for the previous and current reporting periods

Source of Co-finance	Previous period (\$)	Current Period (\$)
Government	303,596,386	427,752,956
Private Sector	193,501,727	462,369,740
NGO etc.	4,020,732	28,700,454
Donor agency	122,192,425	49,425,400
GEF Agency	46,785,247	164,807,836
Total	670,096,517	1,133,056,386

*: Co-financing amount includes the amount for other focal areas such as Climate Change Mitigation, Biodiversity and International Water.

Table 12: Thematic breakdown of resources

Thematic Area	GEF Resources for POPs (\$)
PCB	24,033,250
PCB, UPOP, other POPs	3,570,000
PCB, other POPs	14,760,000
UPOP	28,667,468
UPOP, other POPs	16,107,018
other POPs	24,550,000
capacity development	10,700,000
effectiveness	1,995,000
green chemistry	5,290,316
NIP update	1,295,000
TOTAL	130,968,052

Annex 5: Historical Year to Date overview of financing for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention

Table 13: Year to date projects approved for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention

GEF Phase	EA	FSP	MSP
GEF - 2	43	1	1
GEF - 3	79	11	6
GEF - 4	10	68	27
GEF - 5	74	55	31
GEF – 6 (2 years)*	6	20	3
Total	212	155	68

Table 14: Year to date GEF resources committed to Stockholm Convention projects

GEF Phase	EA (\$)	FSP (\$)	MSP (\$)
GEF - 2	20,284,926	5,835,000	580,000
GEF - 3	35,212,029	110,758,554	4,398,600
GEF - 4	3,182,813	206,473,666	21,663,200
GEF - 5	19,167,488	298,831,040	34,895,456
GEF – 6 (2 years)*	1,295,000	130,781,550	5,814,800
Total	79,142,256	752,679,810	67,352,056

Table 15: Year to date co-financing of Stockholm Convention projects

GEF Phase	EA (\$)	FSP (\$)	MSP (\$)
GEF - 2	1,548,003	3,130,000	813,000
GEF - 3	10,334,285	122,557,837	5,618,396
GEF - 4	681,800	482,274,294	31,634,691
GEF - 5	19,209,477	1,344,355,667	106,074,355
GEF – 6 (2 years)*	256,000	618,723,428	21,372,604
Total	32,029,565	2,571,041,226	165,512,046

*:GEF-6 data exclude the projects which do not have POPs components.

Annex 6: Extracts from Independent Evaluation Office Reports

Country Portfolio Evaluations (post June 2016)

Morocco

EFFECTIVENESS, RESULTS AND SUSTAINABILITY

(a) Conclusion 1: GEF support has contributed to the achievement of important results, including the creation of an enabling environment for renewable energy, the conservation of protected areas, and the prevention of deforestation and the elimination of dangerous chemicals.

Since 1990, GEF has supported a number of strategic initiatives to preserve biodiversity and to strengthen the institutional capacities of Morocco. Important institutional, organizational and technical changes were put in place for co-management of forest resources. Protected areas were demonstrably better protected relative to unprotected areas. However, these results need to be consolidated, applied more generally and with greater ownership by the appropriate national institutions.

Morocco has a great potential to produce energy from green sources. GEF support has contributed to the development of solar energy on a large scale. In the area of POPs, significant results are to be credited to GEF support. Particularly, the creation of the national commission of Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), the partial strengthening the legal framework and management plans at the level of PCB holders. However, low participation has been observed in the informal sector as well as small and medium enterprises. This is due to their difficulty in replacing their contaminated equipment.

(b) Conclusion 2: Some forms of broader adoption of project outcomes occurred and are leading to progress towards impact.

Some projects supported by the GEF did not have an exit strategy. This reduces possibilities of appropriation and replication of their results. Other projects have developed elements promoting the sustainability of results in the fields of Energy Efficiency (EE) in the industrial sector, the elimination of PCB equipment and the protection of protected areas.

GEF support mainstreaming has occurred in the establishment of specific institutional structures for protected areas and forest management. Moreover, a legal framework was implemented for the environmental protection against chemicals. The necessary legal and financial conditions for mainstreaming the development of solar energy and energy efficiency have been put in place. Replication of GEF initiatives in Morocco occurred in some cases in the field of POPs and forest management. Still, these initiatives lack the programmatic framework for replication. Replication of residential energy efficiency initiatives is planned in the new urban centers and in social

housing investments in Morocco. Lastly, several GEF supported actions have helped to influence the market of solar energy and the development of income generating activities for the protection of the environment.

(c) Conclusion 3: Knowledge generation and exchange has been most effective at local and regional levels. National knowledge sharing is more limited. Some GEF projects showed evidence of lessons learned from previous projects, but this has not happened systematically.

Throughout the GEF portfolio in Morocco, specific knowledge management components were developed through enabling activities, especially in the framework of GEF support to Morocco to fulfil its obligations as a signatory to international conventions on the environment.

Information exchange, peer support and sharing of lessons have helped opening up to the knowledge and expertise related to Mediterranean wetlands. A substantial number of communication materials (brochures, monthly newsletters, demonstration sites, web-sites, among others) was used as channels of promotion, communication and sharing of information on EE, solar energy and POPs. Following these efforts, the demand for Solar Water Heating (SWH) systems has increased. Interest in EE in the building sector and the dangers of POPs are now better understood. Capacity building was the most used knowledge sharing approach in GEF projects. It focused on the knowledge and the use of natural resources, forest ecosystem management, safe management of PCBs, and technical proficiency of solar thermal installations.

Tajikistan

1.1 Highlights of the Main Findings

Results, Effectiveness and Sustainability

Support to chemicals and waste was effective in the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) sector. From 2001 to 2008, the ODS Phasing-out project (GEF ID 15) contributed to recovering and recycling 115,008 kilograms of refrigerants. About 85% of domestic CFC-based refrigerators were replaced between 2000 and 2010. Parallel to that, through the project HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region (GEF ID 4102), a retrofit financial incentive programme was designed and implemented for the country's refrigeration industry. The consequent ODS phase-out is equal to 50.7 tonnes ODP (ozone depletion potential), with which the country returned to compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2006. Results in POPs did not go beyond foundational support.

1.2 Main Conclusions and Recommendations

The evaluative evidence demonstrates that GEF support to biodiversity in Tajikistan has contributed to the achievement of significant results, more than in the other focal areas. Results are particularly positive in protected areas management, legislation development, raising awareness, and building capacity. Cases of broader adoption in biodiversity and land degradation

occurred mostly in terms of replication and mainstreaming, at the local level. To date, GEF support to climate change in Tajikistan has had limited – although promising – results. Effectiveness has instead been achieved through the support provided to deal with chemicals and waste issues in the ODS sector, while results are mixed on the reduction of POPs. GEF has been significantly effective at the local level in knowledge generation and dissemination, mainly during project implementation, and less so after completion. In general, gender has not been consistently considered within the Tajikistan portfolio.